

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1920-21

(Ending 30th June 1921)



Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ವಸ್ತುಸಂಗ್ರಹಾಲಯ
(ಇಲಾಖಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ)
ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕ್ರಮಸಂಖ್ಯೆ Accession No. 16213
ದಿನಾಂಕ Date.....

BANGALORE:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

1921

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECTION	PAGE
CHAPTER I.—General and Political.	
i. Movements of His Highness the Maharaja and the Members of Government	1
ii. Political	2
iii. The Mysore Representative Assembly	2
iv. The Mysore Economic Conference	2
v. Important administrative measures of a general nature	3
vi. Food Supply Operations	4
CHAPTER II.—Administration of Land.	
i. Occupied Area and Tenure	5
ii. Land Survey and Settlement	5
iii. Land Revenue	5
iv. Inam Settlement	6
CHAPTER III.—Protection.	
i. Legislation	7
ii. Military	9
iii. Police	10
iv. Extradition	13
v. Criminal Justice	13
vi. Civil Justice	16
vii. Prisons	18
viii. Registration of Assurances	19
ix. Municipal Administration	19
x. Administration of District Funds	21
CHAPTER IV.—Production and Distribution.	
i. Season and Rainfall	23
ii. Agriculture	24
iii. Labour and Wages	26
iv. Manufactures, Arts and Industries	26
v. Trade and Commerce	29
vi. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc.	29
vii. Transfers of Land	31
viii. Condition of the People	31
ix. Forest	31
x. Geology	34
x(a) Mines and Explosives	35
xi. Public Works	37
xii. Electrical Department	40
xiii. Railways	41
iv. Post and Telegraph Offices	43
CHAPTER V.—Revenue and Finance.	
i. Revenue and Finance	44
ii. Excise	47
ii(a) Income Tax	48
iii. Stamps	49
iv. State Life Insurance	49
v. Government Savings Banks	50

SECTION		PAGE
	CHAPTER VI.— <i>Vital Statistics and Medical Services.</i>	
i.	Births, Deaths and Epidemics	51
ii.	Progress of Sanitation	51
iii.	Vaccination	51
iv.	Vaccine Institute	52
v.	Hospitals and Dispensaries	52
vi.	Special Hospitals	53
vii.	Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory, Bangalore ...	53
	CHAPTER VII.— <i>Public Instruction.</i>	
i.	Mysore University	55
ii.	Education	56
iii.	Encouragement to Authors	62
iv.	Literature	62
	CHAPTER VIII.— <i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
i.	Muzrai	63
ii.	Amrit Mahal	64
iii.	Archæology	64
iv.	Government Press	64
v.	Stationery	65
vi.	Meteorology	66
vii.	Horticulture and Public Gardens	66
vii(a)	Hill Stations	66
viii.	Government Museum	67
ix.	Printing Presses and Periodicals	67
x.	Libraries	67
xi.	Census	68

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendices I to XXV (*vide* separate table of contents elsewhere) ... Pages i—xxxiii

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR 1920-21 ENDING 30TH JUNE 1921.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

Situation and area, Boundaries and Physical features,	}	reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12.
---	---	--

Particulars concerning—

Ancient History, The Ruling Family, The System of Administration and Administrative Divisions,	}	will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.
---	---	--

i. Movements of His Highness the Maharaja and the Members of Government.

1. His Highness the Maharaja stayed at Ootacamund for about 11 days in May and 10 days in June 1921. His Highness visited Bangalore twice during the year, once in August 1920 and again in February 1921. His Highness the Maharaja's movements.
2. His Highness the Yuvaraja returned from his European tour on the 11th November 1920. His Highness stayed at Delhi from the 4th to 14th February 1921 in connection with the opening of the Chamber of Princes by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and was a guest of His Excellency Lord Willingdon from the 14th February to 3rd March at Madras. He stayed at Ootacamund from the 29th April to 3rd June 1921. His Highness the Yuvaraja's movements.
3. During the year, the Dewan toured in the Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Kadur districts in the months of January and February, and inspected Maddagiri and Sivagada taluks and the Koratagere sub-taluk in the Tumkur district, Challakere, Holakalmuru, Chitaldrug and Hiriyur taluks in the Chitaldrug district and Chikmagalur, Mudgere and Tarikere taluks and Narasimharajapura sub-taluk in the Kadur district. He also paid a visit to Kalhatti and inspected the Iron Mines at Chimmungundi. In the early part of May, he visited Chitaldrug in connection with the opening of the Chikjajur-Chitaldrug Railway and left for Ootacamund on the 2nd May and stayed there for about a fortnight during summer. Movements of the Dewan and Members of Council.
4. Mr. A. R. Banerji, M.A., I.C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E., 1st Member of Council, toured in the districts of Shimoga and Mysore in February 1921 and inspected the dam works at Bhadravati and the Krishnarajasagara Dam works at Kannambadi.
5. Rajamantrapravina Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L., 2nd Member of Council, toured in the Chitaldrug district on the 7th August 1920, visiting Hiriyur, an agricultural farm at Babbur, Marikanave and Chitaldrug. On the 1st May 1921, he visited the Nandi Hills.
6. Mr. Mir Humza Hussain, B.A., B.L., 3rd Member of Council, inspected the Kunigal Stud Farm in the months of September and October 1920. He toured the Bangalore district in November, in the district of Chitaldrug in the months of December 1920 and January 1921 and in the districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan in January 1921.

ii. Political.

The British
Resident.

7. The Hon'ble Mr. W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., British Resident, Mysore, went on leave from the 13th February 1921, from which date the Lt. Col. S. G. Knox, C.S.I., C.I.E., was appointed to officiate as the Resident.

8. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees due to the British Government was paid on the appointed dates.

Honors
conferred by the
King Emperor.

9. In June 1921 *Rajasevadhurina* Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs, B.A., C.S.I., admitted, by His Majesty the King Emperor, into the Order of the Knight Commander of the Indian Empire, and the title of Companion of the Star of India conferred on Mr. A. R. Banerji, M.A., I.C.S., C.I.E., First Member of Council.

iii. The Mysore Representative Assembly.

The Mysore
Representative
Assembly.

10. As in the previous year, there were two sessions of the Mysore Representative Assembly. The Dasara session was held on the 25th October 1920 and subsequent days. Two hundred and thirty four out of 272 members were present. Two hundred and eighty six subjects were discussed. Eighteen interpellations were replied to. Six members were elected by the Assembly to the Mysore Economic Development Board. At the second Birthday session held on the 17th January and three subsequent days, 196 members were present and 83 out of 92 subjects proposed were considered. The draft budget for 1921—22 was discussed and fifteen interpellations were answered.

iv. The Mysore Economic Conference.

11. The twelfth session of the Mysore Economic Conference was opened by the Dewan on the 13th June; and its sittings continued on the 14th and 15th June 1921. The new constitution came into operation from the 1st January 1921 and the consequential revision of establishment was effected from the beginning of July 1921. The period of membership of the central boards originally fixed for one year was extended to two years. One important change introduced was that the future expenditure on economic activities of the district boards and committees would not be borne entirely by the general Conference, and that the assistance to be rendered by Government to district boards for their economic activities henceforth be limited to a contribution of half the cost of the establishment of the boards might entertain for this purpose. Among the most important subjects considered were the formation of parent-teachers' associations, making the school the medium of instruction in scientific subjects in all High Schools in the State, the improvement of cattle-breeding, facilities for coconut cultivation under the supervision of the Government, arrangements for financing private industrial concerns, the formation of a labour board and legislation to safeguard the interests of policy holders, and several life insurance companies working in the State.

12. *Economic Development Board*.—This Board met thrice during the year. One of the most important questions considered was a scheme for the uplift of the depressed classes by the institution of a Depressed Classes Advancement Committee presided over by a Member of Council and consisting of six heads of departments and seven non-official gentlemen; its consideration by the Government has been postponed for a year owing to the financial situation.

13. *Board of Agriculture*.—On its reconstitution in January 1921, the Board confined its attention mainly to the consideration of the following questions: (1) Increase of agricultural production, (2) Improvement of live stock, (3) Improvement of fruit and vegetable culture and (4) Formation of fuel plantations. The Board recommended to Government the proposals of the Director of Agriculture for the purchase of a Clayton agricultural tractor for purposes of demonstration, and also formulated schemes based upon a comprehensive note prepared by the Stock Expert regarding the encouragement of cattle breeding. Under the scheme the installation of a model filature was proposed and was sanctioned.

Government. The area under mulberry cultivation in the State was about 45,000 acres, and the estimated cocoon yield therefrom was 1,000,000 lbs. capable of being reeled into about 750,000 lbs. of silk and a considerable quantity of silk waste. The present cocoon output in the State is estimated to keep about 2,500 basins at work all the year round. There is scope for the establishment of more filatures in the State. The rules for the sale of implements on the hire-purchase system and the grant of *takavi* loans were revised, so as to extend the period of payment and raise the rate of interest.

14. *Board of Education.*—The Board devoted attention mainly to the improvement of schemes already in operation. The only item of work continued from the previous year was the Physical Culture Institute which has been doing good work. As the scheme had passed the experimental stage, it was decided to place the institution on a grant-in-aid basis, half the cost not exceeding Rs. 2,500 per annum being borne by Government. Other important subjects dealt with by the Board included the development of the library scheme, the co-ordination of eastern and western systems of physical culture, the organisation of women's education and the revision of the Educational Grant-in-aid Code.

15. *Board of Industries and Commerce.*—The latest reconstitution of the Board took effect from the 1st January 1921 with 7 official and 15 non-official members, of whom three were nominated by Government. Five meetings were held during the year. Among the more important subjects considered by the Board were the establishment of large industries such as sugar factory, paper, porcelain and glass manufacture; the development of mineral resources; making arrangements to put timber on the market in the form of standard scantlings; utilization of forest economic products for industrial and economic purposes; the examination of the Factory Regulation and rules thereunder with a view to modify them in accordance with the suggestion of the Washington Labour Convention; the revision of industrial *takavi* loan rules; the development of lac industry and the establishment of a silk filature. With regard to the development of large industries in the State, the Board recommended to Government that while not committing itself to finance any large concern, Government might render necessary help by granting to founders of concerns monopoly rights in respect of raw materials which are Government properties. An Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department was deputed to examine the availability of lands suited for sugar-cane cultivation on a large scale under the Vani Vilas Sagara, in the Sulekere area and under the Bhadra Valley. The total area considered suitable for sugar-cane cultivation was estimated at 15,124 acres under the Bhadra, 11,531 acres under the Vani Vilas Sagara and 7,000 acres under the Sulekere tank. A bulletin embodying all useful information on the subject was under preparation. In regard to paper manufacture much information was collected about the available quantities of raw material, the required machinery, etc. Experiments were also made in the crushing of bamboos and manufacture of paper therefrom. The Board afforded facilities to a number of students for being trained in arts and industries in factories and other institutions both in and outside the State. Loans aggregating Rs. 63,600 were sanctioned under the rules for the grant of hire-purchase and other *takavi* loans.

v. Important administrative measures of a general nature.

16. Orders were issued enunciating the policy of Government on the question of the adequate representation of backward communities in the public service; and a Central Recruitment Board was established in association with the Efficiency Audit Branch of the Chief Secretariat for registering all applications for appointments and putting applicants in touch with offices where vacancies exist. The revised Excise Manual and volume iii of the new Revenue Manual were issued; a standard list of forms and registers relating to office correspondence and routine in the revenue, judicial and account departments was prepared; the district police office manual and the standing orders of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Mysore were scrutinised; and 13 outside offices were inspected, of which 11 were inspected twice. The Mysore Blue Book Journal was converted into a bi-monthly.

vi. Food Supply Operations.

Food Supply
operations.

17. The unfavourable agricultural outlook in the State, coupled with distinct signs of scarcity in some of the adjoining British districts, necessitated the maintenance of State control over exports of food grains. Assistance was, however, continued to be given to the affected British districts by the export of over 100,000 tons of controlled food grains from the commencement of the year. Imports from outside the State consisted of only Burma rice and amounted to 10,000 tons during the year. Towards the latter part of the year the appointed Food Controller was abolished and the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore was appointed *ex-officio* Director of Civil Supplies. Owing to a general improvement in the supply of food grains, all restrictions against their movements and trade from the State were ordered to be totally removed with effect from the 1st of January 1921.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

i. Occupied Area and Tenure.

1. The recorded total area of the State was 18,865,171 acres against 18,865,085 in the previous year. Deducting alienated lands, partly or wholly rent-free, of the extent of 1,417,680 acres and 8,841,385 acres of land not available for occupancy, being minor inams, forest or unculturable waste, a net extent of 8,606,106 acres was available for cultivation; of which, 7,858,729 acres or 91·3 per cent was under occupancy including minor inams. There was a decrease of 2,391 acres in the occupied area. The number of ryotwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,062,431 with an area of 7,758,111 acres giving an average of 7·3 acres per holding.

Extent of arable lands and those under occupation.

ii. Land Survey and Settlement.

2. During the year, field operations preliminary to resettlement were ordered to be restricted to what was necessary for purposes of resettlement and to reclassification of new wet and garden lands. This simplified procedure, it is expected, will enable the department to resettle six taluks every year and thus clear the arrears under this head early. Original measurement was carried out in 7 inam villages in the Arkalgud, Hunsur and Seringpatam taluks, extending to 577 fields covering an area of 2,923 acres. Lands in five inam villages in the Arkalgud taluk were classed, the total number of fields thus dealt with being 376 of 2,103 acres in extent. Six measuring establishments were employed on resurvey work in the taluks of Hunsur, Mysore, Channarayapatna, Manjarabad and Hoskote, extending to 816 villages consisting of 92,920 fields of an area of 621,484 acres or 971 square miles. The work of reclassification usually limited to water-supply to wet and garden lands was extended to 28,724 fields comprising 72,181 acres in 638 villages. Reclassification of the Manjarabad and Arkalgud taluks was completed during the year.

Original and revision surveys and reclassification.

3. Revised settlement was introduced during the year in 7 taluks, viz., Goridnur, late Lakkavalli, Magadi, Chikballapur, Doddballpur, late Honnavalli and Kunigal. The revised rates, which were generally received with satisfaction by the ryots, are expected to result in an increase of Rs. 1·16 lakhs over the former collections. Survey maps of 352 resettled and 17 inam villages were printed and issued during the year, leaving a balance of 369 in hand. Maps of 528 villages were printed to replenish the stock. The total number of maps issued from the department was 5,057. *Potgi* was revised on the basis of collections according to the resettlement in certain villages in 8 taluks. The decennial revision of *potgi* was effected in respect of 727 villages in 7 other taluks. The *potgi* payable to *Shanbhogs* in 10 taluks was revised under an order of the 18th December 1920. There was no alienation of State land during the year except that of agricultural lands for purposes unconnected with agriculture.

Resettlement and survey maps.

4. The total cost of the department for the year was Rs. 3,09,559 as against Rs. 2,09,946, the increase being due partly to the disbursement during the year of arrears of increment to certain officials under the reorganisation scheme and partly to the grant of high price allowances.

Cost of the department.

iii. Land Revenue.

5. The extent of assessed land, granted and assigned free of assessment for public and other purposes during the year, was as shown below:—

	A.	G.
(1) for new village sites and village extensions	160	15
(2) for other purposes, such as, buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc.	250	14
(3) for improvement of tanks, construction of <i>gokattes</i> , etc.	6	9
(4) for improvement of roads	15	32
	432	30

6. Waste lands comprising 39,107 acres assessed at Rs. 42,577 were taken for cultivation and an extent of 14,908 acres assessed at Rs. 15,820 was relinquished during the year, resulting in a net increase, in the cultivated area, 24,199 acres assessed at Rs. 26,757, attributable to the greater demand for agricultural lands owing to enhanced prices of food grains. Including the arrears previous years, the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 1,24,77,712 as against Rs. 1,31,72,719. A sum of Rs. 57,374 was written off the accounts as irrecoverable leaving Rs. 1,24,20,338 as the net demand. Collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,09,69,002 or 91 per cent of the net demand, being Rs. 9,04,102 less than the collection of the previous year; and the balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 14,51,336. This decrease is due to the comparatively smaller amount of arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year and to unfavourable season conditions, especially, in certain parts of the Shimoga and Tumkur districts, in respect of which Government had to sanction suspension of half the wet assessments. Coercive processes issued during the year numbered 109,806 against 121,735 in the previous year, the majority of them being mere demand notices, the issue of which resulted in the collection of Rs. 13,99,007 or 93.14 per cent of the total amount Rs. 15,01,990 realised through coercive processes. In 2,086 cases, land revenue was remitted through revenue money orders, the amount realised therefrom being Rs. 28,132.

iv. Inam Settlement.

7. One land inam comprising 8 acres and 17 guntas assessed at Rs. 5-8-0 was confirmed. Nine minor land inams in Government villages were resumed to Government on account of which the inam revenue was reduced by Rs. 27-15-0, while there was a corresponding increase of Rs. 82 under land revenue in the shape of assessment. One muzrai cash inam of the value of Rs. 13-12-0 was also resumed to Government. Quit-rent on twenty-eight minor land-inams was revised resulting in a slight increase in the total quit-rent. Thirty-nine quit-rent registers were prepared for resumed and struck-off inams. Besides these, 148 supplemental quit-rent registers and correction statements were issued.

Original work.
Revision of
quit-rent and
registers and
title deeds.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

i. Legislation.

A. The Legislative Council.

1. There were three sittings of the Legislative Council during the year, the General number of additional members of the Council being 30.

2. Five bills were pending consideration before the Legislative Council at the beginning of the year, *viz.*—

- (1) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, 1913.
- (2) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.
- (3) A Bill to amend the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, 1918.
- (4) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.
- (5) A Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1917.

To these, eight more were added during the year, *viz.*—

- (1) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.
- (2) A Bill to prevent the adulteration of food-stuffs.
- (3) A Bill to amend the Mysore State Life Insurance Regulation, 1917.
- (4) A Bill to amend the Breach of Contract Act, 1859.
- (5) A Bill to amend the Mysore Police Regulation, 1908.
- (6) A Bill to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, 1903.
- (7) The Mysore Petroleum Bill.
- (8) The Identification of Prisoners Bill.

3. The Bill further to amend the Mysore Forest Regulation, 1900, which was pending the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja at the close of the previous year, was promulgated into law during the year. A list of the laws passed during the year is given in appendix ii and their subject matter is indicated below.

B. Legislative Enactments.

LAWS PASSED.

4. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Forest Regulation, 1900.*—This Regulation VII Regulation is intended to effectively control the manufacture of and trade in of 1920. sandalwood oil in order to safeguard the industry in the article newly started by Government.

5. *A Regulation further to amend the Land Revenue Code, 1888.*—In November 1918, Government passed certain orders in regard to the delegation of powers Regulation VII of 1920. to the Revenue Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners in certain matters connected with land revenue administration. One of such powers is the power under section 160 of the Code to prescribe from time to time by what officers dis- raint of defaulter's property is to be made. As the section originally stood, the power was vested in the Revenue Commissioner subject to the orders of Govern- ment. The present amending Regulation vests the discretion entirely in the Revenue Commissioner.

6. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, 1913.*— Regulation IX of 1920. By this amending Regulation a new section is added as section 75 so as to allow of Revenue Officers, not below the rank of Amildars, being deputed by the Deputy Commissioners for inspection of Village Courts. Power is also taken to frame rules or the supply of copies of decrees and other records in Village Courts and for the levy of fees for the purpose and for other similar matters.

7. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.*— Regulation I of 1921. This Regulation provides for the appointment of committees for undertaking economic development work in municipal areas.

8. *A Regulation to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1917.*— Regulation II of 1921. This amending Regulation brings the law into line with the corresponding British

Indian Law as amended by Act VIII of 1919. By this, statutory recognition given to the commercial usage by which a cheque, drawn in favour of a specific person, is treated as negotiable, where the word "bearer" is struck out without substitution of the word "order".

C. Rules and notifications under enactments in force.

9. The provisions of clause 2 of section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act of 1856 were extended to the Sira Municipality and six villages in the taluk; and clause 1 of the section was declared to include other specified animals besides pigs. Under the Civil Courts Regulation, the territorial jurisdiction of the Munsiff of Shimoga with small cause powers up to Rs. 50 was extended over the Honnali taluk. Under the Land Revenue Code, 1888, the assessments imposed by resurvey and settlement were fixed for a term of 30 years in a specified number of villages in the late Lakvalli, Goribidnur, Magadi, Chickballapur, Honnali, Kunigal and Dodballapur taluks. Under clause (f) and sub-clause (5) of section 31 of the Mysore Railway Regulation, rules for the warehousing and retention of goods were issued. The Dewan and the Comptroller to Government were authorised under the Government Securities Regulation, 1894, to sign on behalf of Government the bonds of 6½ per cent loan of 1920 by impressing the stamps of their *facsimile*. Under section 9 (9) of the Mysore Stamps Regulation, 1900, the stamp duty payable on agreements entered into under section 6 (1) of the Income-Tax Regulation was omitted; clauses (c) and (d) in item (w) of Appendix B to the Rules were omitted and the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under certain specified sections were vested in Assistant Commissioners in charge of sub-divisions and Personal Assistants to Deputy Commissioners and District Treasury Officers. Under the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900, the stamp duty payable on applications for registration of firms under section 2 (12A) of the Income-Tax Regulation was fixed at 8 annas and the fee chargeable on an application to a Collector with respect either to liability to assessment or to the amount or date of assessment or for a refund of income-tax, was fixed at one anna. Under section 17 of the Mysore Forest Regulation, 1900, eleven blocks were constituted into State Forests in the districts of Shimoga, Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore; and three areas were constituted into village forests in the districts of Bangalore, Kadur and Chitaldrug. Under the Mysore Excise Regulation, 1900, restrictions imposed on the import of novocain and medicated articles containing the drug were removed; revised rules were issued for the sale of country beer and excise privileges; rules regulating the issue of rectified spirits to chemists and others for use in the manufacture of drugs, etc., were issued. The rates of duty were fixed on all spirits manufactured in the Government Cent Distillery, on country beer imported into the State and country spirits in the Bangalore taluk; the duty on ganja was raised from Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 20-0-0 per seer of 80 tolas.

10. Under the Succession Certificate Regulation, 1901, the Munsiff's Court at Davangere was declared a District Court in respect of proceedings involving amounts within the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiff. Under the Registration Regulation, 1903, a uniform rate of two annas per 100 words of English and Kannada documents was fixed for the preparation of copies of documents granted in the registration office in the State. The minor municipal councils were under section 187 (3) of the Municipal Regulation, 1906, directed to impose certain taxes instead of *Mohatar*. The rules under the Legislative Council Regulation, 1907, for the election of members to the Legislative Council by the Representative Assembly, the district election rates and the Mysore University, were amended so as to provide for a by-election in the event of an elected member dying before nomination. The Munsiff's Court at Davangere was under the Insolvency Regulation, 1911, declared a District Court in respect of cases in which the aggregate value of debts does not exceed the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiff. Under the Motor Vehicles Regulation, 1919, the fee for the registration of motor scooters was fixed, and the plying for hire of motor vehicles was prohibited within the whole of the Bangalore district as well as on the Kadur-Mangalore and Narashimharajapura-Sringeri roads, except under permit granted by the District Magistrate concerned. The provisions of section 1 of the Criminal Tribes Regulation, 1916, were made applicable to certain tribes

declared criminal in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay and the State of Hyderabad; and certain specified tribes in Hassan, Kadur, Tumkur and Bangalore districts were declared criminal tribes, to be dealt with in conformity with the provisions of the Regulation; a new rule, 14 (a), was issued under section 20 authorising the District Superintendents of Police to permit any member of a registered criminal tribe to take service, if he desires to do so, under a private person. The jurisdiction conferred by the Companies Regulation, 1917, on the Chief Court was extended to the District Courts of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga; revised rules for the grant of auditors' certificates were issued; and all companies incorporated outside Mysore and having places of business in Mysore were required to file certain documents from time to time with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. Under the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, 1918, new village panchayets were established in Tumkur, Shimoga and Kolar districts, and seven existing village panchayets in the Kumsi sub-taluk were abolished. Under the Co-operative Societies Regulation, 1918, the Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was empowered to dispose of suits, not exceeding Rs. 50 in value, referred to him by the Registrar, and subject to confirmation on appeal; and the income-tax payable on the profits of any society or on dividends or payments received by its members on account of profits of any society was remitted under section 28 (i) (a) of the Regulation. Under the Income-tax Regulation, 1920, the Government was declared as the Chief Revenue Authority; the Commissioner of Income-tax was invested with the powers of a Collector and a Commissioner for the whole State; and the income from the debentures issued by the district boards and municipalities and gratuities granted to non-pensionable subscribers to a railway provident fund on retirement or death and certain other classes of income were exempted from the operation of the Regulation. Also, under this Regulation, a rule was framed requiring the production of translations of accounts in English or Kannada with originals, where they are not kept in English or Kannada; rules were issued in respect of the registration of firms, and of rates of percentage allowances for depreciation of buildings, machinery and plant. Rule 22 (c) of the Income-tax Rules was amended giving powers to the Income-tax Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner of a district to annul or reduce a penalty imposed by him or by any officer subordinate to him. Rules 7 (4), (5), 15 (a), 18; instructions 6 and 15 of form (d), form (f) and certain other rules of the Income-tax Rules were amended.

ii. Military.

11. Lt.-Col. Sirdar Bahadur B. Chamaraj Urs continued in command of the State Troops during the year. The Military force of the State consisted of 2 regiments of Cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Lancers stationed at Bangalore and the Mysore Horse stationed at Mysore, 3 battalions of Infantry and one bullock train of Imperial Service Transport Corps. The sanctioned total strength of the State force was 3,486; 1,026 in the Imperial Service Lancers and the Mysore Horse, 1,893 in the 3 battalions of Infantry and 567 in the Imperial Service Transport Corps; and the actual total strength of the force was 3,384, including supernumeraries. The actual number of combatant officers and men in each arm of the service was:—

Description	Commissioned Officers	Non-commissioned Officers	Men
Cavalry	41	138	727
Infantry	57	355	1,322
Transport Corps ..	12	92	336

12. Of the total strength of officers and men in the Cavalry regiments, 421 were Musalmans and 447 Mahrattas; of the total strength of officers and men of the Infantry regiments, 707 were Musalmans and 163 Mahrattas. The number of Musalmans and Mahrattas amongst the officers and men in the Imperial Service Transport Corps was 288 and 55 respectively. Mahrattas predominate in the Cavalry regiments, while Musalmans form the majority in the Infantry regiments and the Transport Corps. A detachment of Imperial Service Lancers was sent for remount training duty at Aurangabad. Parties from the Lancers and the Transport Corps were detailed to represent the Mysore Service Units at the function

connected with the All-India War Memorial at Delhi in January 1921. Section of all arms of the force were, as usual, employed at Mysore during the Dasa festivities and a small detachment of the Imperial Service Transport Corps during the Birthday week. Relief of the Infantry guards over the taluk treasury was also carried out. The discipline of the several units was generally good. Mysore War Medals earned by the officers and men of the Imperial Service Lancers were presented in an open Durbar held in October 1920 at the Palace in Mysore and those awarded by the British Government were presented in December 1920 and March 1921 by the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore at the Residency Bangalore. Captain A. T. Thyagaraj, Commandant, Imperial Service Transport Corps, was from June 1921 admitted to the 2nd class Order of British India. Satisfactory progress was made by the Imperial Service Lancers in the exercise of all kinds of mounted and dismounted drill, musketry, military sports, etc., under the direction of Major F. Curtis, the Inspecting officer, aided by trained Inspectors.

13. A few officers, sowars and jamedars were trained in the riding school, at a small arms school at Satara; in the musketry and physical training classes at Meerut and Poona; in the signalling class at Wellington; in the Punjab Veterinary College at Lahore; in the Madras District School of Farriery at Bangalore; and in the Madras Arsenal in the working and maintenance of Hotchkiss guns. The total strength of horses of the Imperial Service Lancers at the end of the year was 48. The Mysore Horse was as usual paraded and exercised in mounted and dismounted drill, squadron training, musketry, etc., by the Commandant aided by instructors. Biradarries were reposted during the year for patrol duty in the British frontier roads in Pavagada and Jagalur. Seventy six recruits and 26 remounts attended the riding school at the beginning of the year; 26 recruits and remounts were admitted during the year; 58 recruits and 20 remounts were discharged; and the year closed with 44 recruits and 27 remounts. The total number of horses of the Mysore Horse at the close of the year was 299. Three hundred and nineteen recruits were enlisted in the three battalions of infantry. The recruits and men, stationed at district headquarters, were regularly drilled by the Commanding Officers with the aid of instructors; and the trained sepoys and recruits at Bangalore and Mysore were given musketry practice. In the first half of the year the Transport Corps was regularly drilled and exercised. One jamedar and three lance daffadars attended the physical training class at Poona. The number of Transport carts at the end of the year was 302 and the number of animals in the corps was 102 ponies, 48 mules and 602 bullocks.

14. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 25,02,191 against Rs. 23,43,062, important items being as follows:—

	1919-20	1920-21
Imperial Service Regiment	Rs. 9,61,619	Rs. 8,18,841
Mysore Horse	„ 1,62,072	„ 2,26,829
Infantry Regiments	„ 2,68,833	„ 2,81,849
Imperial Service Transport Corps	„ 5,62,888	„ 4,76,339
Palace Military	„ 1,14,000	„ 1,14,000

15. The year opened with 13 stallions, 132 mares and 125 foals on the Government Stud Farm at Kunigal and closed with 11 stallions, 117 mares and 98 foals, the difference in strength being due to casualties, sales, transfers, etc. The approximate value of live-stock on the Farm at the end of the year was Rs. 1,39,649 against Rs. 1,37,979. The total outlay on the Farm was Rs. 1,20,758 against Rs. 1,03,244. Ninety eight Government and 104 private mares were covered at the farm and the percentage of successful births to mares covered was 32.65. The maximum price realised at the sale of foals was Rs. 3,000 for the best colt, the lowest price realised being Rs. 1,000.

iii. Police.*

16. The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force during the year was 912 officers and 5,326 men against 915 officers and 5,322 men in the previous year. There was a temporary force of 39 officers and 166 men against 121 officers

* The slight variation between the figures of the two years was due to three probationers having been absorbed in the regular force and to four constables having been added to the strength.

Government
Stud Farm at
Kunigal.

Police force.

and 287 men. Eighteen officers and men were rewarded by promotion; and 396 officers and men were given money rewards amounting to Rs. 3,950, a sum of Rs. 1,184 being presented to 87 private individuals. The Maharaja's Police Medal was awarded to a constable of the Provincial Special Reserve for conspicuous bravery in capturing a notorious criminal. In appreciation of the help rendered by the police on the occasion of the mill strikes in Bangalore, a sum of Rs. 1,000 awarded by the managers of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills and a sum of Rs. 100 by the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., were sent for distribution among the police force; with the sanction of Government, a Police Co-operative Society was started with this fund of Rs. 1,100 as a nucleus for the permanent benefit of the police force. The total number of officers and men, punished judicially and departmentally, increased from 2,519 to 3,087 during the year; 3,047 persons being punished for breaches of discipline and departmental rules and 34 for offences against law. One hundred and twenty eight constables, both literate and illiterate, underwent training in two batches in the Police Training School; each batch for a period of six months and one hundred and twenty six men passed the final examination. Eleven inspectors and sub-inspectors were trained in the English class, 53 Station House Officers in the Kannada class; and there were 55 passes in the final examination during the year.

17. The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of some of the different bodies of the regular force :—

Particulars of the force	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
	Officers	Men	1919-20		1920-21	
			Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police	22	176	22	163	22	148
Gold Fields Police	49	307	49	307	49	307
City Police, Bangalore	58	308	58	280	58	306
City Police, Mysore	46	275	46	215	46	273
Special Reserve Police	13	183	12	180	13	182
Total	188	1,249	187	1,145	188	1,216

18. The number of cognizable cases reported during the year was 7,543 against 8,459; and, with 6,425 cases (inclusive of one undetected case of the previous year) pending at the beginning of the year, the total number of cases to be dealt with was 13,968 against 14,517. Seven cases were transferred to the British police; in 257 cases investigation was refused, 2,470 were reported to be false, or due to mistake of fact or as non-cognisable; 1,295 cases were returned as not capable of detection, 72 cases were struck off after charge sheets were presented, 116 cases were either withdrawn or compounded, in 6 cases records of enquiry were submitted to courts, and in one case proceedings were stayed by the court under section 249, Criminal Procedure Code. Of the remaining 9,744 cases, 2,954 ended in conviction and 1,262 in acquittal or discharge, leaving 5,528 cases pending at the close of the year. Of these, 2,224 with charge sheets and 1,584 reported as false, etc., were pending with the magistrates, and 1,721 were under investigation with the police at the close of the year. The number of persons arrested in cognisable cases by the regular police was 7,993; and the number awaiting trial at the beginning of the year was 4,540, making a total of 12,533, of whom 4,026 were convicted, 3,105 were acquitted or discharged and 31 died. Excluding those who were otherwise dealt with, 4,892 remained in custody at the close of the year, pending investigation or trial. The total number of non-cognisable cases, including 1,534 of the previous year, was 11,614; of which, 10,080 were entertained during the year by magistrates against 9,886 in the previous year. Cases ending in conviction numbered 2,844 against 2,965; cases ending in discharge or acquittal, 5,325 against 5,140 and cases otherwise disposed of 1,709, leaving a pendency of 1,736 at the close of the year. Inclusive of 3,668 persons under trial before the courts at the beginning of the year, the total number of persons concerned in

non-cognizable cases, who appeared before the courts during the year, was 24,70 of whom 3,278 were convicted, 12,973 acquitted or discharged and 2,361 discharge without trial. Six persons died, 1,787 were concerned in cases compounded, with drawn or transferred and 4,301 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The village police arrested 69 persons in 51 cases against 126 in 60 cases, of whom, 45 person in 34 cases were convicted, 11 persons in 7 cases acquitted, and 11 persons in cases awaiting trial at the close of the year. The Tumkur district police secure convictions in the largest number of cognizable cases, Shimoga being second and Chitaldrug third. The largest number of sessions cases was in the Mysore district. The total number of reported as well as pending cases of serious offence against the person was 1,352 against 1,287 in the previous year. Twenty nine cases of murder ended in conviction against 33 in the previous year. There was a noticeable increase in the number of murders reported in the Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts and a noticeable decrease in the districts of Mysore and Shimoga. Previous convictions were proved against 230 persons out of 1,887 person convicted of offences relating to coin and Government stamps and offences against property. The total value of property lost and recovered in 3,521 cognisable case was Rs. 3,21,481 and Rs. 1,43,801 respectively, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 3,90,181 and Rs. 1,25,852 in 3,747 cases.

19. The number of licenses issued under the Mysore Arms Regulation during the calendar year 1920 was 19,517 against 18,154 in the previous year. In 3 cases 36 persons were prosecuted for violating its provisions and the rule threeunder and of these 18 cases involving 19 persons ended in conviction. In 3 cases under the Mysore Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation, 11 persons were prosecuted for breach of its provisions. One case involving 2 persons ended in conviction, and 3 persons involved in another case were acquitted. Seventy three juveniles were prosecuted during the year under the Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation against 127 in the previous year. Six were convicted and sentenced to fine, the rest being warned as first offenders. The number of licenses issued under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation rose from 221 to 255 during the year. In eight cases of contravention of the rules, 27 persons were prosecuted and 6 cases involving 16 persons ended in conviction. The total number of processes issued, executed and unexecuted, during the year was 166,321, 141,840 and 23,330 respectively; the corresponding figures for the previous year being 167,314, 142,127 and 25,118.

Detection and prevention of crime.

20. The criminal investigation staff was, in addition to its principal work of prevention and detection of offences, employed in helping the investigation of case of cheating in Mysore, of the murder of one Akkur Gundappa of Channarayana of counterfeiting coin in Chikmagalur and of forging currency notes in Bangalore and Belur. Of 1,874 registered known depredators, 1,370 were under surveillance, 230 out of view, 113 in jail, 74 died, 86 transferred to other jurisdictions and on joined the military department. Three convicted persons were ordered by magistrates to notify their residences under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code. One hundred and forty four persons in 69 cases were proceeded against for vagrancy and bad character during the year; of these 72 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and 18 required to furnish security. In the investigation of the 660 heinous cases reported during the year, the district and assistant superintendents of police largely participated, with increasing co-operation on the part of amildars in all the districts. In the matter of successful detection of crimes, the Kolar Gold Fields occupies the first place, the second and third places belonging, respectively, to Kolar and Hassan districts; while the district of Mysore and the French Rocks circle occupied the ninth and the last in the scale. In 257 cognisable cases, investigation was refused by the police; while 627 cognisable and 49 non-cognizable cases were referred by the magistrates to the Police for enquiry; the largest number of references under both classes of cases being in the Shimoga district. The number of permanent criminal gangs in the State was 1,149 consisting of 41,180 persons. The number of wandering gangs that passed through the State was 505 consisting of 13,985 persons. All the criminal gangs inspected were registered and declared under the Criminal Tribes Regulation. Inclusive of 34,153 finger print slips on record on the 1st July 1920 and of 2,076 received for record during the year, the total number of slips in the bureau at the close of

Criminal gangs.

Finger print.

year was 36,229. Three thousand five hundred and fifty one were received for each during the year, of which 600 were traced against 472 in the previous year. A finger print expert attended the courts and gave evidence in 27 criminal cases and 15 civil suits. His written opinion was furnished in 40 civil suits and 16 criminal and other departmental cases, against 27 and 8 respectively, in the previous year. He also gave instruction to the students of the Police Training School in the finger print system.

21. There was, as in the previous year, a meeting of the border superintendents of police, consisting, among others, of the District Police Superintendents of Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldrug, and of Railways and C. I. D. The Inspector-General of Police toured in all the districts of the State, inspecting the offices of the District and Assistant Police Superintendents and the Superintendent of Police, Railways and C. I. D. Out of a total of 616 investigating centres, sub-stations and outposts, 93 were visited by Deputy Commissioners; and 549 inspection, and 71 more than once, by Superintendents of Police.

22. The following administrative measures were sanctioned by Government in the year :—

1. Conversion of the status of the Principal, Police Training School, from that of an Assistant Commissioner to that of an Assistant Superintendent of Police.
2. Grant of horse allowance to Assistant Superintendents of Police, Bangalore and Mysore cities.
3. Conferring of certain independent powers of control on Assistant Superintendents.
4. Framing rules for the training of Probationary Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in practical work.
5. The transfer of the Kolar Gold Fields' Railway jurisdiction from the District Superintendent of Police, Railways and C. I. D., to the Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields.

23. The cost of the police administration was Rs. 18,22,763 against 14,54,803 in the previous year.

iv. Extradition.

24. The number of persons surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act, XV of 1903, during the year was 50, consisting of 43 British subjects and 7 subjects of the Mysore State. Including the forty-three* extradited persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 93 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 22 were acquitted, 44 convicted and 8 discharged, leaving 19 under trial at the end of the year.

25. Two hundred and seventy two persons were surrendered to the British and other authorities for trial during the official year 1920-21. Of these, 51 were British subjects and 221 were subjects of the Mysore State. Of the persons surrendered, 45 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code and the remaining 227 in cases falling under special or local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore were known only in 7 cases, of which 6 ended in conviction and one in acquittal.

v. Criminal Justice.

26. The number of criminal courts in the State, excluding the Chief Court, was 131 against 130 in 1919-20; comprising 3 Sessions Courts, 3 Assistant Sessions Courts, 8 District Magistrates' Courts, 20 First Class Magistrates' Courts, 20 Second Class Magistrates' Courts, 13 Third Class Magistrates' Courts and 46 Subordinate Magistrates' Courts. A special First Class Magistrate's Court was constituted to enquire into the murder of one Akkur Gundappa, and it sat from the 23rd to 27th June 1921.

27. The number of offences reported and of offences returned as true were, respectively, 21,352 against 24,328 and 20,253 against 21,103 in the previous year. A decrease is reported to have been chiefly in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore,

* Revised figure.

Shimoga and Chitaldrug. The total number of persons for trial including the previous year's pendency was 44,272 against 44,430. Of the persons brought to trial, 7,995 or 18.08 per cent were convicted, while the number of persons acquitted or discharged was 25,946 or 58.66 per cent; the corresponding percentages of 1919-20 being 20.07 and 58.26 respectively. Persons tried under the Indian Penal Code for offences against the human body numbered 17,572, of whom 950 or 5.40 per cent were convicted, and 13,003 or 73.99 were acquitted or discharged, against 5,274 and 74.28, respectively in the previous year. As regards persons tried under the Indian Penal Code for offences against property, the percentages of convictions and acquittals or discharges were 22.08 and 48.66 against 24.55 and 46.55 respectively. The total number of persons accused of heinous offences and the total number of cases wherein they were involved, were, respectively, 4,043 and 2,132. The decrease is noticeable in the cases of dacoity and grievous hurt and increase in the case of robbery. Judged as a whole, the year's record of heinous crimes is one of decrease from 2,285 to 2,132 or a decrease of nearly seven per cent. Persons convicted of offences under special and local laws numbered 3,911 or 60.64 per cent, against 4,664 or 65.99; and persons acquitted or discharged, 1,795 or 27.83 per cent against 1,741 or 24.65. The decrease of crime under special and local laws is stated to be due to a smaller number of cases filed under the Defence of India Regulation.

Original Courts,
Bench Magis-
trates,

28. The number of cases decided by benches of honorary magistrates in the State was 4,679 involving 7,772 persons against 4,314 cases in 1919-20. Of the persons dealt with by these courts, 2,520 were convicted and 5,252 were acquitted or discharged. The average duration of trial was 58.22 days. The work of the courts in all the districts except Chitaldrug is reported to have been satisfactory. The number of persons for trial before stipendiary magistrates was 44,183 against 44,372 in the previous year; 7,823 or 17.70 per cent of the persons brought to trial were convicted against 8,754 or 19.73; and 25,766 or 58.31 per cent were acquitted or discharged. The number of persons committed for trial to the Courts of Session was 341. Barring persons dead and persons otherwise dealt with, the number awaiting trial at the close of the year was 10,067 persons. The average duration of cases in the courts of magistrates was 77.56 days against 42.83 in 1919-20. The chief contribution to this high average is reported to have been made by the courts of magistrates of the Bangalore division. The District Magistrates disposed of cases involving 26 persons. Nine persons were convicted and 14 acquitted or discharged. The average duration of each case was 20.60 days against 9. Inclusive of 19 cases involving 86 persons pending at the close of the year, there were 154 cases involving 430 persons against 133 cases involving 380 persons for trial before the Sessions Courts of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga. The number of cases disposed of by these courts was 125 involving 352 persons. Twenty-nine cases involving 76 persons were pending at the close of the year. Seventy-four cases involving 172 persons ended in conviction and 51 cases involving 130 persons ended in acquittal. The average duration of each case was 55.92 days against 43.58 in the previous year.

Regular Magis-
trates.

District Magis-
trates and Courts
of Session.

Appeals.

29. Inclusive of 202 persons whose appeals were pending at the close of 1919-20 in the subordinate courts of appeal, the total number of persons to be dealt with was 1,477 against 1,174 in the previous year. Of this number, the appeals of 1,179 persons remained for disposal before appellate magistrates and of 298 before Sessions Judges. The appeals of 923 persons were disposed of by the former and the appeals of 257 persons by the latter, against 789 and 183 respectively in the previous year. The average duration of appeals was 48.81 days against 63.40 in the courts of appellate magistrates and 40.59 days against 53.74 in the Courts of Session. Appeals of 256 persons were pending before the magistrates and of 3 persons before the Courts of Session. Sentences were reduced or otherwise altered in the cases of 144 persons, and reversed in the cases of 396 persons, in all the subordinate appellate courts. The percentage of successful appellants to the total number of appellants before those courts was 36.56.

Chief Court.
Appeals against
convictions by
accused.

30. The number of appeals filed in the Chief Court was 177 against 127 in the previous year; 81 appeals were transferred for disposal by the Sessions Courts of Bangalore division; and 91 of the 96 appeals retained in the Chief Court were filed by convicted persons against convictions, and 5 by Government from orders of acquittal. With 26 appeals (excluding those transferred) pending from the pre-

ous year, there were for disposal 117 appeals from convictions involving 225 persons against 134 appeals in the previous year. The sentences imposed upon 55 appellants were reversed or altered; the appeals of 139 persons were dismissed; and 19 appeals of 31 persons were pending at the close of the year. With the number of appeals pending from the previous year, there remained for disposal 10 appeals against orders of acquittal against 7 in 1919-20; of which, the orders of inferior courts were reversed in 6 cases (one of these appeals being partly rejected as against one of the two respondents) and new trials were ordered in 3 cases; one case pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals was 75·24 days against 76·83 days in the previous year.

Appeals against
acquittal by
Government.

31. The number of applicants for revision before District magistrates during the year was 730; of whom, the applications of 361 persons were rejected; in the applications of 243 persons new trial or further enquiry was ordered; and the cases of 110 were pending at the close of the year. In the cases of 75 persons out of 99 applicants, revisional jurisdiction by the Courts of Session was exercised. Applications of 25 persons were rejected; in the cases of 44 persons, the sentence or order was confirmed; and the applications of 24 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Reference and
revision.
District Mag-
istrates.
Courts of
Session.

32. The Chief Court dealt with 10 references under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, including one case of one person untried at the end of the year. Sixteen persons were involved in these 10 cases. The sentences of death were confirmed in 7 cases involving 11 persons; in one case of one person, the sentence of death was commuted to one of transportation for life; and 2 cases of 4 persons were pending at the end of the year. The Chief Court dealt also with applications for revision from 575 persons. The applications of 50 persons for revision were rejected; sentence was confirmed in the case of 258 persons and enhanced in the case of 5 persons; it was reduced or otherwise altered in respect of 52 persons and reversed in respect of 76 persons; proceedings were quashed in the case of one person; and new trial or further enquiry was ordered in respect of 44 persons. The cases of 89 persons were pending at the close of the year. Fifty six miscellaneous petitions were also disposed of, 39 pending at the end of the year.

Chief Court.
Reference under
Section 374,
Criminal Proce-
dure Code.

33. Memorials for the exercise of mercy were submitted to His Highness the Maharaja by 10 persons sentenced to death, by 22 persons sentenced to transportation for life and by 2 persons sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment. Of the persons sentenced to death, the memorials of 4 were rejected, and, in the case of the remaining 6, the sentence was commuted to transportation for life. The memorials of all the rest were rejected.

Memorials to His
Highness the
Maharaja.

34. The number of cases tried by jury was 15. Judges agreed with the verdict in 12 cases and 3 cases were referred to the Chief Court under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. The number of cases tried with the aid of assessors was 107. In 76 cases the judges agreed with the assessors, and differed from one assessor in 9 cases and from 2 assessors in 22 cases. The average number of jurors or assessors in any one case has never been less than seven or less than two respectively.

Trial by jury.

35. The number of witnesses who attended the courts of magistrates was 105,503 against 121,530 in the previous year; of whom, 100,573 were detained one day, 4,391 for 2 days, 464 for 3 days, and 75 for 4 days and more. The number of witnesses actually examined was 49,325 against 50,628; and the allowances paid to them amounted to Rs. 782 against Rs. 641. The number of witnesses examined in Sessions cases was 1,602 against 1,267; of whom, 687 were examined in the Bangalore, 451 in the Mysore and 464 in the Shimoga division. The allowances paid to the total number of witnesses amounted to Rs. 4,501 against Rs. 4,191. The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 67,665 against Rs. 71,598, and the amount realised was Rs. 56,451 against Rs. 59,684. A sum of Rs. 2,789 was paid to complainants by way of compensation against Rs. 1,541 in 1919-20. There was a slight increase in the number of persons sentenced to death—18 against 14; and a slight decrease in the number of persons sentenced to transportation for life—33 against 35. Of the persons convicted, the number sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 1,981; to whipping, 89; to fine above Rs. 1,000, one and the number of persons dealt with under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was 37 against 59 in 1919-20. The number of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code was

Miscellaneous.

1,868 involving 2,516 persons against 473 cases involving 939. Of the persons concerned 569 were convicted and 1,342 discharged, leaving 605 persons to be dealt with at the end of the year.

European
British Subjects.

36. Eleven European British subjects against 10 in the previous year were brought to trial before Justices of the Peace; the cases of 7 persons ended in conviction and of 3 persons in acquittal or discharge, the case of one person pending at the end of the year.

Finance.

37. Receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 96,552 against Rs. 1,03,710 and expenditure to Rs. 2,39,542 against Rs. 2,31,254. The decrease under receipts explained to be due directly to a fall in the number of fines imposed and indirectly to the removal of restrictions imposed under the Defence of India Regulation and the increase under expenditure partly to the higher incremental pay drawn by some of the special magistrates and the consolidated allowance on account of high prices granted to the staff.

vi. Civil Justice.

Number and
jurisdiction of
Civil Courts.

38. The number of Civil Courts during the year was 27 against 26 in the previous year, a Munsiff's Court having been established at Davangere with effect from the 1st July 1920, with jurisdiction over the taluks of Davangere, Jagalur, Holalkere, Hosdurga and the sub-taluk of Harihar; the jurisdiction of the Munsiff Court at Chitaldrug over that area being withdrawn. With effect from the 1st April 1921, the Subordinate Judges of Mysore and Shimoga were invested with the power of a small cause court within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Munsiffs at the respective head-quarter stations, for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts and exceeding Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 300 in value. The small cause jurisdiction of all the Munsiffs except those at head-quarter stations was raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. No new village courts were established in any of the districts during the year under report. The number of village courts at the close of the year was 201.

Number, nature
and value of
suits.

39. The number of suits filed in inferior courts was 38,212 against 39,711 in the previous year; ordinary suits and small causes, filed in the Munsiffs' Courts, were respectively 20,362 against 22,086 and 13,628 against 13,228; those filed in the Subordinate Judge's Courts were, respectively, 524 against 593 and 3,623 against 3,723; and original suits instituted in the District Courts were 81 in the previous year. Out of 17,244 small causes instituted, 13,000 were based on contracts in writing and 865 on contracts not in writing; and 1,171 were on accounts stated, 103 for money had and received; 1,731 for value of goods sold, 34 for wages, work and materials, 22 for damages for breach of contract, 183 for rent, 103 for recovery of moveable property and 19 for damages. Suits filed for immoveable property numbered 1,264, and suits for declaratory decrees and other suits under the Specific Relief Act, 434. The total value of suits (ordinary and small cause) instituted rose to Rs. 72,77,711 from Rs. 69,70,100, the average value of a suit rising to Rs. 192-14-10 from Rs. 178-1-2. The total value of suits disposed of was Rs. 65,04,165 against Rs. 56,22,528. The number of suits capable of money valuation was 37,723. Suits exceeding Rs. 500 and up to Rs. 1,000 in value were 1,314; suits not exceeding Rs. 500 were 588, and suits below Rs. 10,000 and exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value were respectively 58 and 1. The total number of successful cases was 8,130 or 21.3 per cent of the total number of suits brought before the courts.

Courts of original
jurisdiction :
Munsiffs' Courts
Sub-Judges'
Courts
and District
Courts.

40. Exclusive of 1,187 suits transferred from one court to another, the closing balance of the previous year was 17,178; which, with 38,212 suits instituted during the year and with 1,275 refiled and remanded suits, brought the total number of suits for disposal to 56,665, consisting of 34,405 ordinary suits and 22,260 small causes. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 21,515 against 21,070, the disposals of contested causes being 6,035 or 28 per cent. The number of small causes disposed of was 16,613, the disposals of contested causes being 2,095 or 12.6 per cent. The number of suits for disposal during the year was, before the Munsiff Courts, 50,668; before the Subordinate Judge's Courts, 5,784; and before the District Courts, 213. The number pending at the close of the year in the Munsiff Courts was 16,094, in the Subordinate Judges' Courts, 2,304 and in the District

Judges' Courts 139. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits, ordinary and small cause taken together, decreased from 507.43 and 85.58 days in 1919-20 to 410.91 and 83.73 days respectively, in the year under report. The total disposals of the year included 2,861 ordinary suits and 1,319 small causes of an abnormal duration; the average duration of an abnormal ordinary suit being 788.42 days against 839.94 and of an abnormal small cause, 350.91 against 412.97 in the previous year.

41. The appellate work of subordinate courts including 507 appeals pending at the close of the previous year consisted of 1,237 against 1,115 appeals for disposal; of which, 420 appeals were before the Subordinate Judges' Courts and 817 appeals before the Courts of District Judges. The aggregate value of appeals instituted was Rs. 1,64,791 against Rs. 1,61,183. The number of appeals disposed of by all the subordinate appellate Courts was 609 against 559 in the previous year, 528 appeals pending at the end of the year; 201 before the Subordinate Judges' Courts and 427 before the District Judges' Courts. The average duration of appeals in the Subordinate Judges' Courts fell to 268.73 days from 329.47; while in the District Judges' Courts it rose to 282.32 days from 270.64 in the previous year.

Appellate Courts
Subordinate
Judges' Courts,
District Judges'
Courts.

42. The number of regular appeals filed during the year before the Chief Court was 265 against 356 in the previous year, and the number of regular appeals pending from the close of 1919-20 was 397; 61 of the former and 59 of the latter were transferred to the District Court, Bangalore Division. The total number of first appeals for disposal was 542 against 551 in the previous year; of which, 181 were disposed of and 361 were pending at the close of the year. Of the appeals decided, 162 were of abnormal duration, their average duration being 577.56 days. The general average duration was 540.93 days against 353.27 days, the rise in the average duration being due to the fact that 89.5 per cent of the appeals disposed of during the year were of abnormal duration. The value of first appeals disposed of was Rs. 56,249 against Rs. 1,86,388. The number of second appeals filed was 128 against 170, of which 37 related to immoveable property. Their aggregate value amounted to Rs. 37,015. The total number of second appeals for disposal including 185 pending cases of the previous year was 313 against 281; of which 130 appeals of the total value of Rs. 33,529 were disposed of against 96 appeals of the total value of Rs. 25,961. The general average duration of appeals was 129.84 days, and the average duration of 85 appeals of abnormal duration during the year was 542.36.

Chief Court.

First and second
appeals. Number,
nature and value.

43. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency for disposal was 617 against 591; of which, 212 were granted, 56 rejected, 123 were withdrawn and 226 were pending. In 35 cases receivers were appointed. The gross realisations from the assets of the insolvents amounted to Rs. 29,009 against Rs. 64,025 and the amount paid to creditors was Rs. 33,732 against Rs. 19,017.

Insolvency.

44. Inclusive of 2,832 miscellaneous cases of the previous year, there were for disposal 9,581 cases against 8,840. Of this, 873 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 2,558 for setting aside *ex parte* decrees, 158 for review of judgment; 384 for permission to sue *in forma pauperis* and the remaining 5,608 related to other matters. The number of miscellaneous cases disposed of was 6,307, pendency at the close of the year being 3,274. Including 17,268 applications pending at the close of the previous year, there were for disposal 55,902 applications for execution of decrees against 53,969; of which, 36,402 were disposed of and 19,500 were pending at the end of the year. The number of wholly infructuous applications was 21,802, being a slight increase to 59.8 from 57.66. The number of decrees in which satisfaction in full was obtained was 8,077. Immoveable property was sold in 1,868 cases and moveables in 194 cases. Arrest was ordered of 1,012 persons, but the number actually imprisoned was 89. Amount realised on execution proceedings was Rs. 15,01,271 against Rs. 16,53,417. The number of miscellaneous appeals arising out of miscellaneous cases for disposal before the subordinate appellate courts was 138; of which, 89 were disposed of and 49 were pending. The number of miscellaneous appeals filed before the Chief Court was 46, and, with 49 pending at the beginning of the year, made a total of 95 for disposal against 88; of which, 69 against 39 were disposed of and 26 were pending. Besides these, there were for disposal before the Chief Court 259 miscellaneous petitions including 105 pending from the previous

Miscellaneous.

Applications for
execution of
decrees.

Miscellaneous
appeals.

Processes.

year; and two references under section 113 of the Civil Procedure Code; of which 181 petitions and one reference were disposed of. The total number of processes issued was 266,129 and the realizations on account of fees and the cost of process establishment were Rs. 1,44,854 and Rs. 1,17,703, respectively.

Finance.

45. The total receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 7,81,648 and Rs. 6,08,427 respectively, the corresponding figures of the previous year being Rs. 7,87,215 and Rs. 5,47,290.

vii. Prisons.

(Calendar year 1920.)

Number of jails and lock-ups.

43. The number of jails and lock-ups in the State remained the same as the previous year, *viz.*, 2 jails and 78 lockups.

Prisoners of all classes.

47. On the 1st January 1920, there were 1,343 prisoners of all classes; 12 were newly admitted in the course of the year, showing a decrease of 3,100 in number of admissions as compared with the previous year. Eleven thousand hundred and fifty-nine were discharged, leaving 1,418 prisoners at the close of year. The daily average number of prisoners was 1,372.9 against 1,336.7 in 1919. The number of under-trial prisoners dealt with, including those in confinement (at the beginning of the year, was 8,795 showing a decrease of 14 per cent as compared with the preceding year. Of these, 2,154 were convicted and 5,130 were either released or acquitted. Six died and 15 escaped, while 1,071 were transferred, leaving 419 in detention at the close of 1920. While the daily average number of under-trial prisoners fell from 461.9 to 460.6, the average period of detention of prisoners awaiting trial rose from 16 to 19. There were 120 civil prisoners, inclusive of 9 at the close of 1919. One hundred and eleven of these were discharged, leaving 9 in confinement at the end of 1920.

Convicts.

48. The number of convicts on the 1st January 1920 was 850, consisting of 818 men and 32 women. Two thousand five hundred and twenty-six men and 100 women were admitted during the year by direct committal, while 937 convicts were received by transfer, bringing the total convict population dealt with to 4,463 against 4,745 in the previous year. Of these, 170 were released on appeal, 2 on expiry of sentence and 211 under remission rules. Nine hundred and seventy were transferred to other jails, 2 surrendered to the British authorities, 3 transferred to the Lunatic Asylum and 7 were executed. There were 4 escapes and 9 deaths, leaving 990 convicts at the close of 1920. The daily average number of convicts increased from 865.5 to 905.7. More than 50 per cent of the fresh admissions were illiterate. Of the convicts newly admitted, 314 or 12 per cent had been previously convicted. The number of juvenile offenders rose from 35 to 51, of whom 12 had been previously convicted.

Conduct.

49. All the four convicts that escaped during the year were recaptured. But the two that had escaped in the course of the previous ten years remained at large. The number of prison offences rose from 253 to 546, showing an increase of 116 per cent. But major punishments were inflicted in only 71 of these cases while in 15 of them the punishment was corporal. One hundred and ninety-eight of the convicts admitted during the year were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 2 to rigorous imprisonment, 6 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, 39 to transportation for life and 14 to death. One thousand two hundred and forty had not more than one month's imprisonment. The number of convicts released under the remission rules fell from 233 to 211, the maximum remission gained in days being 1,426 by a life-term convict of the Bangalore Central Jail. The maximum amount of gratuity earned by another convict of the same Jail was Rs. 43. The average gratuity earned by convicts released fell from Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 1-6-7.

Vital Statistics and sanitation.

50. The health of the prisoners was satisfactory throughout the year. The number of prisoners admitted into hospitals consequently fell from 617 to 511, the daily average being 14.5 against 14.9 in 1919. There were 15 deaths as against 21 in the year previous. The supply of water to jails and lock-ups was sufficient and wholesome throughout the year.

51. The amount realised from the employment of convict labour decreased from Rs. 14,016 to Rs. 12,687. Exclusive of the total outlay on account of the construction and repair of buildings, the gross expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,81,604 showing an increase of Rs. 24,625 over that of 1919. The average gross and net cost per head was Rs. 132-4-4 and Rs. 123-1-3 respectively as against Rs. 117-6-11 and Rs. 106-3-3 in 1919. Finance.

52. Weaving and other industries were carried on as usual in the two jails at Bangalore and Mysore. Among the important manufactures carried on in the Bangalore Jail may be mentioned cotton articles such as sheetings, towels and dusters. Religious preachers of different denominations, *viz.*, Hindu, Christian and Mussalman, were allowed to hold religious classes in the jails on every Sunday for prisoners of the respective persuasions. Literate prisoners were also allowed the use of religious books in their leisure hours. Owing to the large number of admissions of undertrial prisoners, the Bangalore Central Jail was overcrowded for some time during the year. Both the jails and 62 of the lock-ups were inspected by the Inspector-General of Prisons and district magistrates concerned. General.

viii. Registration of Assurances.

53. The number of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices remained the same as at the end of 1919-20, *viz.*, 60 and 18 respectively. The number of documents registered during the year was 139,675 as against 152,217 in the previous year. The decrease is noticeable in all districts and in all classes of documents, except those relating to moveable property and authorities to adopt. Of the total number of documents, 135,584 related to immovable property, comprising 114,289 compulsorily registrable and 21,295 optionally registrable documents; of the rest, 3,126 related to movable property, 962 were wills and 3 authorities to adopt. This general decrease is attributed to the prevalence of plague and influenza in some of the taluks, to unfavourable seasonal conditions, and rise in the price of food grains, to general depression of trade and tightness of the money market caused by investments in the 6½ per cent Mysore State loan and in large joint stock concerns, such as the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills and the Mysore Industrial Bank. The income of the department fell from Rs. 3,34,402 in 1919-20 to Rs. 3,13,945 during 1920-21. The expenditure rose to Rs. 1,60,744 from Rs. 1,40,085 in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the payment of high prices allowances. No prosecutions were instituted for the infringement of the provisions of the Registration Regulation. The case pending from the previous year had not been decided at the end of the year. All the sub-registry offices in the State were inspected by the Inspector-General, or by the District Registrars or by the *ex-officio* inspectors of registration offices. The district registry offices except those of Tumkur and Kolar districts were inspected by the Inspector-General.

ix. Municipal Administration.

54. The number of municipalities in the State continued to be 102, as in the previous year. Elections for the reconstitution of municipal councils were held in 47 municipalities during the year, the average number of voters who took part in the elections being 30·7 per cent. The total strength of members of all municipal bodies on the last day of the year was 1313; of whom, 502 were elected and the rest were nominated by Government (nominated members including 479 salaried servants of Government). Eighty of the municipalities held the prescribed number of meetings during the year, the average attendance being 5·8 official and 17·8 non-official members. Good progress was made by a few municipal councils in the framing of rules and bye-laws in respect of sanitary, administrative, fiscal and other requirements of municipal economy. Rules were issued by Government for levying in all minor municipalities, in the place of existing *mohatarfa* taxes, (1) octroi duty on animals and goods brought within municipal limits and (2) a tax on buildings, lands, vehicles, animals, arts and professions and trades and callings. Among new or enhanced duties sanctioned by Government were the rate of tolls in the Harihar town, octroi on betel leaves in the Birur and water-tax in the Chintamani municipalities, and professional tax in the Kolar town. General

Sanitary projects: water-supply, etc.

55. The scheme of water-supply for the Tyamagondlu municipality completed during the year. Some progress was made in the water-supply project costing Rs. 13,000 sanctioned for the Molakalmuru town. A water-supply project at a cost of Rs. 2,53,000 was sanctioned for the Chikmagalur town, the municipal council contributing a sum of Rs. 70,000. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was contributed by the Chintamani municipal council towards the water-supply project intended for the town. Substantial progress was made in the improvement of drainage of Shimoga town under the special scheme sanctioned for a lakh of rupees. Nelamangala municipal council contributed Rs. 2,000 towards the drainage scheme to be carried out for the benefit of the town.

City Improvements, Mysore.

56. The President of the Mysore City Municipal Council continued to be Chairman of the City Improvement Trust Board. The Board met 13 times during the year. The total expenditure of the Board amounted to Rs. 3,88,299, of which the outlay on acquisition and demolition of properties was Rs. 1,84,512; on drainage and sanitary works Rs. 1,55,639; on establishment, Rs. 35,816; on survey and other incidental work, Rs. 2,368. The number of properties acquired during the year was 218 and the number demolished 125. The total demand on account of instalments due under loans granted for house building and improvement project was Rs. 46,694; of which, a sum of Rs. 15,984 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 30,710.

City improvements, Bangalore.

57. There was no change in the constitution of the City Improvement Committee. Some further progress was made in the matter of the improvement works in operation during the previous year, viz. the new general market, the shifting of the bamboo bazaar and the laying out of the new Visvesvarapuram extension, and the shop sites on the Hoskote road. A sum of Rs. 2,26,264 was spent on the improvement works during the year.

Finance.

58. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 9,77,403. The income and expenditure during the year as compared with those of 1919-20 are as follows:

INCOME.					
Items			1919-20	1920-21	
			Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Municipal rates and taxes	.. ..	12,70,720	12,98,999	
2.	Realisation under special Acts	.. ..	42,329	41,663	
3.	Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	.. ..	6,52,096	4,75,462	
4.	Grants and contributions	.. ..	1,45,536	2,03,814	
5.	Miscellaneous	.. ..	54,038	10,920	
6.	Public debt	.. ..	4,21,302	4,98,451	
Total			25,86,021	25,29,309	

EXPENDITURE.					
Items			1919-20	1920-21	
			Rs.	Rs.	
1.	General administration	.. ..	2,37,853	2,76,677	
2.	Public safety	.. ..	1,10,626	1,16,273	
3.	Public works executed by the Public Works Department	.. ..	68,275	1,55,444	
4.	Public works executed by Civil Departments	.. ..	4,03,741	5,35,679	
5.	Public health and convenience	.. ..	5,73,051	6,55,184	
6.	Public instruction	.. ..	32,347	48,596	
7.	Contribution	.. ..	12,422	14,245	
8.	Miscellaneous	.. ..	2,47,723	1,54,853	
9.	Public debt	.. ..	8,87,336	8,19,587	
Total			25,73,374	27,76,538	

59. The income from taxes was Rs. 12,98,999, the non-tax revenue amounted to Rs. 5,17,125 and the income from contributions and other sources Rs. 7,13,185, being 51.35, 20.44 and 28.19 per cent respectively of the total income. The expenditure on general administration was Rs. 2,76,677, on public safety Rs. 1,16,273, that on public health and convenience Rs. 6,55,184 and miscellaneous and other items amounted to Rs. 17,28,404, being 9.91, 4.18 and 23.59 per cent respectively, of the total expenditure. The incidence of municipal taxation

Rs. 3-13-11 in the Bangalore city, and Rs. 2-7-7 in the Mysore city, while it ranged from Re. 0-5-5 in Talkad to Rs. 4-1-9 in Tiptur.

X. Administration of District Funds.

60. In addition to the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, there were, as in past years, 8 district boards, one for each district; 77 taluk boards, one for each taluk and sub-taluk; and 728 actually-working village panchayets, out of 858 notified under the new Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, VI of 1918. The strength of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board consisted of 7 *ex-officio* and 8 non-official members, who met seven times during the year, the average attendance of official and non-official members being 5 and 4 respectively. The total number of members of all the district boards was 299; 59 official and 199 elected by taluk boards, municipal councils and recognised associations; and the rest nominated by Government. All the district boards held the prescribed number of meetings, the average attendance being 6.2 officials and 22.8 non-officials. The number of members on all the taluk boards was 1,246 and the average number of meetings during the year was 7, with an average attendance of 6 official and 17.5 non-official members. There were at the close of the year 786 official and 5,055 non-official members on village panchayets, against the total strength of 5,987 members.

Number of Local Boards.

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

District Boards.

Taluk Boards.

Village Panchayets.

61. The total collection up to the end of the year for the Shimoga District Board Railway Loan amounted to Rs. 2,68,482 against the subscribed capital of Rs. 7,66,150; and for the Chitaldrug-Chikjajur Railway to Rs. 1,47,079 against the subscribed capital of Rs. 2,95,929. As there was no prospect of further subscriptions being obtained, Government decided not to insist upon them, but to utilise the amount collected towards the capital cost of the latter line, guaranteeing 5 per cent interest and proportional profits in the event of the net earnings exceeding 5 per cent.

District Board Railways.

62. In respect of rural water supply, 500 new wells were sunk during the year and the existing sources were improved at a total cost of Rs. 94,028; of these wells, 16 were sunk at a cost of Rs. 7,606 solely for the use of the panchamas without levy of any contribution. In 10,716 villages under the control of the district boards, the village sanitation rules were in force. Out of 302 persons prosecuted, 193 were convicted for the breaches of sanitary rules, and fines levied from them amounted to Rs. 412, convictions in the Kolar Gold Fields area being 34 and the fine levied Rs. 57. Cattle shows were held at 30 places during the year.

Rural water supply and working of Village Sanitation rules.

63. The income and expenditure* under the main heads of accounts compared with those of the previous year are shown in the following statement:—

GROSS RECEIPTS.

Items	1919-20 Rs.	1920-21 Rs.
Contribution from local cess	7,43,721	8,08,398
Railway cess	3,02,898	2,93,886
House and mohatarfa taxes	3,74,769	3,78,300
Tolls and ferries	35,569	33,953
Drinking water wells	75,128	5,794
Miscellaneous	3,19,952	5,16,787
Total	18,52,037	20,37,118

GROSS EXPENDITURE.

Items	1919-20 Rs.	1920-21 Rs.
Railway construction charges	85,749	426
Public works executed by the Public Works Department	4,40,057	4,11,325
Public works executed by Civil Departments	1,13,340	75,030
Administration and collection	95,149	1,43,461
Public health, etc.	3,44,402	3,38,175
Drinking water wells fund	89,083	81,357
Miscellaneous	1,00,982	16,09,459
Total	12,68,762	26,59,233

* The increase under both income and expenditure is only nominal and is due partly to adjustments for affording credits to the Taluk Boards and Village Panchayets for which separate funds had to be constituted under the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, and partly to the investment of surplus funds in the State Loan Account and in the Government Savings Bank.

64. The total net income from all sources of the nine local boards including the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board amounted to Rs. 19·78 lakhs; Rs. 15·49 lakhs being from taxes such as local cesses, house-tax including *mohatarfa* and tolls and ferries; and Rs. 4·29 lakhs from non-tax items such as market and other fees, fines, contributions and grant-in-aid. The total net expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 19·85 lakhs; Rs. 5·21 lakhs being the outlay on public works executed by the Public Works department; Rs. ·89 lakhs on public works executed by the civil departments; Rs. 5·15 lakhs on public health, safety and convenience; Rs. 1·86 lakhs on administration and collection; and Rs. 6·74 lakhs on miscellaneous items. The percentages of revenue from taxes and from non-tax items to the total revenue were 78·3 and 21·7 respectively.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

i. Season and Rainfall.

1. The average rainfall for the year 1920 was 30·48 inches against 40·56 in 1919 and 38·07 inches, the average of 47 years from 1870. Thus there was a decrease of 9·08 inches as compared with the previous year and 7·59 inches as compared with the average of 47 years. There was a considerable diminution of rainfall in the Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts, both the *hingar* and *mungar* rains the Kolar district being quite deficient. The condition of the maidan taluks was quite bad during the year, both *karthika* and *vaishakha* paddy cultivation having suffered so severely, that it was found necessary to suspend the collection of the wet assessment in the affected taluks. Great anxiety was felt about the seasonal prospects, and a programme of relief operations was kept ready against emergencies. The copious showers of September 1920 relieved the tension, but the rainfall in the subsequent months proved disappointing. The north-east monsoon was almost a failure, few tanks having received a full supply. In the districts Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur, the wet and dry crops suffered badly. In all areas of fodder scarcity, the State forests were made available for free grazing and permission was given to remove grass from them. Cultivation of fodder crops in tanks was also permitted. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

District	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	
	April 1920 to September 1920	Average	October 1920 to March 1921	Average	April 1920 to March 1921	Average
Bangalore	18·5	21·7	5·8	9·1	24·3	30·8
Kolar	14·0	19·0	5·5	9·0	19·5	28·0
Tumkur	12·6	18·0	3·8	7·7	16·4	25·7
Bellary	16·2	18·5	9·1	9·4	25·3	27·9
Bassan	25·7	28·8	8·5	9·7	34·2	38·5
Moga	45·0	50·2	3·8	7·3	48·8	57·5
Chitaldrug	57·6	64·6	4·7	10·1	62·3	74·7
Chitaldrug	13·2	15·2	4·3	6·1	17·5	21·3
Average for the State	23·5	27·5	5·8	8·6	29·3	36·1

NOTE.—The average for the State has been obtained by adding the rainfall at 77 rain-gauge stations and dividing the total by 77.

2. The maximum rainfall recorded for the whole year (1st July 1920 to 30th June 1921) was 339·72 inches at Agumbi in the Shimoga district and the lowest recorded was 8·80 inches at Tirumani in the Tumkur district. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was at Agumbi, where 11·88 inches were registered on the 24th July 1920.

3. The following table gives the average outturn, in terms of annas, of the principal crops in the State:—

District	Paddy		Ragi		Horse gram		Cholum		Sugarcane	
	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20
Bangalore	5·00	10·10	10·00	11·00	7·20	7·40	4·00	6·00	8·40	9·00
Kolar	5·71	7·77	8·69	7·57	5·13	5·63	5·12	7·29	9·25	9·00
Tumkur	5·90	10·00	5·60	8·00	4·30	7·80	5·00	6·80	6·50	10·30
Bellary	11·35	10·00	9·00	8·61	8·29	7·23	8·34	7·61	10·40	8·66
Bassan	10·40	11·45	10·20	10·20	6·00	8·20	6·60	4·50	9·40	8·66
Moga	8·50	10·00	7·10	10·00	7·00	10·50	6·50	8·00	9·00	8·00
Chitaldrug	12·00	12·00	8·00	10·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00
Chitaldrug	9·75	9·00	9·80	9·00	6·50	9·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00
Average for the State	8·58	10·40	8·55	9·28	6·55	7·86	6·40	7·86	8·88	9·44

Kannada State Archives
(Departmental Library)
502 of 600
Accession No. 10000
Date

4. The average yield of all principal food crops was poorer than in vious year. The price of ragi fell to some extent in all the districts and of rice and cholum in all districts except Kolar. The restriction on the food grains during the year had some good effect.

ii. Agriculture.

5. The total area cropped during the year was 5,950,930 acres as 6,193,136 acres, showing a decrease of 242,206 acres as compared with the year. The following statement shows the extent of land under the princ in the State :—

Crops	1919-20	1920-21	Difference	Rem
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Paddy ...	753,344	675,971	—77,373	*Figures the final cotton cro
Ragi ...	2,304,010	2,164,113	—139,897	
Horsegram ...	815,364	764,012	—51,352	
Cholum ...	655,726	620,774	—34,952	
Sugarcane ...	34,010	29,332	—4,678	
Cotton* ...	144,927	111,059	—33,868	
Coffee ...	106,267	106,946	+679	
Orchards and other garden produce ...	212,899	165,572	—45,327	

Details regarding agricultural stock in the Mysore State based on quinquennial census taken in January 1921 are given in appendix xx be seen therefrom that there were on an average 27 horned cattle for 20 p sheep and goats for every 60 persons, 29 ploughs for every 200 persons cart for every 25 persons.

6. The total number of deaths among cattle from all causes v against 55,868 in the previous year, as shown below :—

Causes of death	1920-21	1919-2
Sickness ...	19,293	28,24
Killed by wild animals ...	6,329	6,78
Accidents and other causes ...	21,950	20,84

As usual, inoculation of cattle against rinderpest was largely resort preventive measure; the number of inoculations during the year was 30, 23,698. There were 8 veterinary hospitals and 12 dispensaries at w number of fresh admissions for treatment was 34,526 against 28,657; and t treated on tour 6,870 against 3,012.

7. A Dasara Industrial and Arts Fair was held in Mysore in Octobe eight days. It attracted nearly 50,000 persons. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,075 and the receipts to Rs. 3,075.

8. Agricultural education continued to be given in the Agricultural Hebbal and Chikkanhalli. In the Hebbal agricultural school, the ne course replacing the old 2 years' course commenced during the year. Th the end of the school year 24 students; 9 sat for the final examination and cessful; 107 students in all passed through the school since its organisati of whom 78 passed the final examination, 15 of the passed men being manage their own estates. In the Chikkanhalli school 14 students pass examination. The total number of demonstrations conducted was 1, 1,498 in the previous year. The total number of ploughs and other i sold was 5,129. Manures for paddy, sugarcane, etc., were distributed by ment on a small scale owing to the unfavourable economic condi year. An area of 7,500 acres against 1,400 in the previous year was Hebbal 22—a high yielding strain of ragi. Seed sugar-cane of the high varieties sufficient for 3,000 acres was distributed through departmental

Area crop-
ped and agri-
cultural stock.

Cattle morta-
lity and veteri-
nary aid.

Agricultural edu-
cation and
demonstration.

ency. The cultivation of groundnut as a rotation crop for ragi was extended to 2,500 acres in Chitaldrug and Shimoga districts. Co-operative societies rendered great help in the propaganda work of seed distribution. The Live Stock Expert toured in all the districts and acquainted himself with the general livestock situation. Feeding experiments with calves were started during the year in the Hebbal Dairy to ascertain the cost of raising young stock. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to entrust the control of the New Palace Dairy to the Live-Stock Expert with a view to effect improvement of dairy cattle; the richer and more valuable varieties of the stock of the Palace Dairy affording wider scope for such improvement. Thirteen of the breeding bulls in the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries were placed out in the districts for service. Efforts were made to improve the Mysore sheep for their fleece by having selected ewes crossed with merino rams.

9. The work at the Hebbal farm continued as in the previous year. The rotation of ragi with groundnut was found by experiment to be very advantageous. Experiments of varieties of ragi and various cultivation and manuring experiments were continued, as the money value of ragi as a crop has greatly increased and the use of commercial fertilizers for this crop has come within the sphere of practical experiments. Experiments in respect of the improvement of sugarcane were also continued with beneficial results. The work of the Babbur farm related mainly to the growing of sugar-cane and irrigated cotton, in addition to considerable work on tractor cultivation. On the Marthur farm a large number of varieties of sugar-cane and paddy were under test, and experiments on arecanut, pepper and dry crops were in progress. The areca-drier, designed on this farm, continued to work satisfactorily. The Nagenhalli farm received a comparatively assured supply of water for the first time since its establishment and more than half the area of the farm has been levelled and made fit for irrigation.

10. The chemical control of experiments on sugar-cane and manurial experiments, as well as a great deal of analytical work, was carried out during the year. Experiments were also in progress in the pot culture house on the requirements of ragi, jola and sunn hemp, as also on the availability of the different forms of nitrogenous manures. Work in the laboratory included estimating the oil contents of different varieties of groundnut, the analysis of certain fodder samples with regard to their nutritive value and samples of soil and manure. The study of the methods of conserving cattle-manure was started on the Hebbal farm. The work in connection with the spike disease of sandal included a study of the effects of different manures on the progress of the disease, a periodical estimation of the nitrogen in diseased and healthy leaves and a scrutiny of the effect of injecting various salt solutions into diseased and healthy trees. Results obtained indicate that the treating of diseased trees with different manures does not in any manner affect the course of the disease. The total number of analyses, including those carried out for the geological department during the year, was 4,321. The *koleroga* of arecanut was severe during the year. An area of 420 acres against 300 in the previous year was sprayed, spraying work having been hampered on account of the non-arrival of sprayers ordered from Europe. The Agumbe garden remained free from its attack, this being the seventh year since it was first treated to spraying operations. Three other gardens were under treatment, a slight attack in one of which was promptly stopped. The Pest Act was in force in three villages in Sagar and Tirthahalli taluks. Remedial measures against *anabero* were started in a garden at Amritur, Kunigal taluk. A few other diseases, not hitherto described, were also under observation. The demonstration, conducted in past years by the department, of controlling the pest of the red-headed *kumblehula* by destroying its eggs and caterpillars was so convincing that in many villages raiyats subscribed voluntary sums to a common fund to pay children for collecting them. In 22 villages at Harihar, Honnali, Holalkere and Channagiri taluks, this work was conducted by the departmental agency. Work on the coffee-borer, sugar-cane-borer and rhinoceros beetle which attacks cocoanut, has given promising results. Attempt was being made to introduce the lantana fly from the Hawaii Islands on a small scale as a means of preventing the spread of lantana.

11. Ragi-breeding was largely increased during the year, the total number of individual plant-selections exceeding 600. Some of the recent selections have

proved heavier yielders, a number of which was being tested under various conditions of soil and climate. Out of the seedling canes evolved from red matius, 2 varieties of sugar-cane (H.M. 312 and H.M. 544) have given higher yields than the parent order. Trials made in forty different places in the main sugar-areas under departmental control have shown the adaptability of the latter variety to the eastern division, where at present *pattapatti* sugar-cane is the chief. Cotton breeding work was being conducted on the Babbur farm with marked results in some cases.

Sericulture.

12. The Sericultural Department was affiliated to the Department of Agriculture, with Mysore as its headquarters. The staff was strengthened by addition of 29 hands at an increased cost of Rs. 11,512. The Central Sericultural School in Mysore, under the charge of the Japanese expert, provided two courses: the higher course for graduates and the popular course for others. Eight panchama boys and girls were trained in practical sericulture. The lady expert was associated with the reeling section and 20 men and women nearly completed their training. Three short courses were given both in the farm and graina Mysore to 24 students, mostly raiyats from taluks where sericulture has recently been introduced. The taluk sericultural schools at Channapatna, Kunigal and Kolar maintained their usefulness, members of backward communities deriving benefit from them. Arrangements were made to combine elementary education with sericulture in these schools. The twisting schools at Channarayana and Sidlaghatta did good work.

13. Disease-free eggs were distributed to various farms and raiyats in Mysore, Channapatna, Kolar and Kunigal. To meet the growing demand for seed, Government recently sanctioned a scheme for organising a system of subsidiary aided grainages and some preliminary work was done under the scheme. The interest of private graineurs was also enlisted by grant of money help on terms, by loan of grainage appliances and microscopes and by a guarantee to purchase seed cocoons at special rates. At Kunigal and Bidadi, the most important seed centres in the State, a dozen persons have taken up the special work of rearing seed cocoons from disease-free seed supplied by the department. They were taken to start aided grainages in three places in the T.-Narsipur taluk. To meet the demand for rearing appliances, small depots were attached to the sericultural farms at Mysore, Channapatna, T.-Narsipur and Kolar. The expert employed in the Central Sericultural school at Mysore continued research covering the entire field of sericulture with a view to ascertain the best method and duration of cold storage. He started experiments with 10 Chinese and Japanese varieties, besides the French variety.

iii. Labour and Wages.

14. The rates of wages for both skilled and unskilled labour generally remained the same as in the previous year, though a tendency to increase was noticeable in some of the taluks of Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan districts. The rate of cart-hire increased in almost all districts due to dearth of fodder and grain.

iv. Manufactures, Arts and Industries.

15. Eighteen applications for loans were pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 36 applications were received in the course of the year, making a total of 54 applications involving in the aggregate a sum of Rs. 2,02,695. Of the applications involving a sum of Rs. 55,130 were sanctioned and 28 applications involving Rs. 98,865 were either rejected or withdrawn. There were thus pending at the end of the year 4 applications involving a sum of Rs. 48,700. Recorded during the year amounted to Rs. 62,641-9-9, including a sum of Rs. 11,943-10-3 paid towards interest. The amount outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 89,648-2-8. The rules regarding the grant of *takavi* loans were made more liberal by extending the time of repayment and fixing the amount of instalments with special reference to each case. In view of the present conditions of the money market, the rate of interest leviable on these

Takavi loans
and hire
purchases.

was raised by Government to 7 per cent. Thirty three installations were taken up for erection during the year and 22 were completed. There are at present 182 industrial installations which have been erected wholly or partly with Government help. They are distributed over the several districts and 161 of them are working.

16. The manufacture of various kinds of simple machinery in the Central Industrial Workshop such as drilling machines, lathes, rice mills, disintegrators, etc., was undertaken and completed during the year. Several new items of work involving skill in technique and improvisation of appliances like flour mills, evaporating pans, sandalwood-chipping machines were also executed, and a certain amount of experimental work was done. The workshop dealt with 1,300 work orders as against 1,075. The total value of work done was Rs. 1,23,708 and the total sales amounted to Rs. 1,13,441. Industrial Workshop.

17. Of the three sugar-cane installations at Channarayapatna, Agaram and Chiksagare, under departmental control, that at Chiksagare was ordered to be closed, not being likely to be successful. The other two plants were not worked during the year. Work has been ordered to be resumed and continued till some definite results are obtained. Sugar-cane Mills

18. The soap factory was provided with additional office accommodation and the laboratory was partially equipped. The value of the out-put during the year was Rs. 1,01,795. Soap of the value of Rs. 97,611 was delivered to the agents during the year and a sum of Rs. 60,685 was paid by the agents, leaving a balance of Rs. 36,925 due to Government. The metal factory continued to work on the same lines as in the previous year. The output was valued at Rs. 1,08,927. The articles produced consisted chiefly of hollow pressed ware, electric-lamp-holders, copper hot-water boilers and bell metal castings. Towards the latter part of the year, Government decided to transfer the factory to a syndicate of private capitalists, who have since taken over the factory and begun to work it under the designation of the Mysore Premier Metal Factory. Soap and Metal factories.

19. The work of the art workshop was largely developed, the value of the output amounting to Rs. 73,507 as against Rs. 34,000. In the purely art sections, a number of designs have been introduced and the products turned out have been in good demand. A high class ivory casket was made to the order of the Bangalore Civil and Military Station Municipality. In the wood turning section a new line in sandalwood and ivory bead necklaces has been introduced and the articles are finding a ready sale. The number of men employed in the institution was 227, and, in addition, 90 boys were undergoing training in the several branches of the workshop. Art Workshop.

20. In the weaving factory, a certain amount of tentative and experimental work in new directions was carried on in addition to the usual work of the factory, the policy of the department being to take the initiative in exploring new innovations in material, machinery and methods of production. The factory is now equipped with 52 looms, 5 of which are power looms. The average number of looms working throughout the year was 47. The output of the factory proper was valued at Rs. 92,118 against Rs. 53,583 in 1919-20. Local sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1,37,703. In the demonstration section, the manufacture and supply of looms and loom-parts were continued. The supplies to weavers through the agency of the demonstrators of the department were valued at Rs. 22,638. The total transactions amounted to Rs. 58,149. A staff of 2 inspectors and 18 demonstrators has been sanctioned for visiting weaving centres in the districts and training weavers in the use of improved appliances. Experimental work in the factory consisted of perfecting the preparatory machines taken in hand during the previous year, improving the silk twisting machines and effecting certain alterations in the warping and sizing machines, and the manufacture of spot-coloured silks, introduction of new designs, utilisation of mill made yarn for the manufacture of coolly *kumbles*, adaptation of local silk for use on the power looms and the manufacture of tape. The *kumbli* factories at Hunsur and Chiknayakanhalli, worked by the department, produced goods of the value of Rs. 19,774 for which there has been a steady demand. Weaving Factory

21. Sales in the Arts and Crafts Depot amounted to Rs. 50,930; the stock at the end of the year being Rs. 67,500, including goods of the value of Rs. 50,930 stocked for sale on commission. Arts and Crafts Depot.

Home Industries
and District
Workshops.

22. The two Home Industries Institutes at Bangalore and Mysore work sales rooms during the year. Towards the close of the year on account of the culty of securing the services of competent experts, the Institutes were or to be closed for the time being. Sales were conducted to the extent of Rs. till the closing of the Institutions. Small additions were made to the wor at Shimoga, the final outlay on buildings and machinery amounting to Rs. 1. Revised estimates were sanctioned for the Tumkur and Kolar district worksh

Industries under
investigation.

23. Investigations were conducted regarding the availability of refractory in the Chitaldrug district and into the conditions of clay for the tile factory a thahalli. A detailed scheme for the manufacture of porcelain and a note o availability of bauxite and its value in the manufacture of aluminium were pre] Technical assistance and financial aid were rendered by the department to a p individual in connection with investigations conducted into the manufactu soda carbonate from out of the alkaline earth deposits in Chamarajanagar. analysis of a few of the samples of salt obtained proved encouraging and fu action is being taken for working the industry under private enterprise. E ments begun in 1919-20 in the manufacture of chamois skins had to be disconti as the expert left the State service and Government decided to postpone wor the return of normal conditions in leather trade. Experimental work in reg: essential oils and perfumery was continued in the Soap Factory.

State-aided
industrial
concerns.

24. The Mysore Economic Union is reported to be negotiating with the [M Industrial Bank for securing the working capital necessary for starting. As a result of certain further concessions granted by Government in rega obtaining alcohol duty-free and at reduced rates, the business of the Mysore Ph ceuticals Ltd., is developing and the sales up to the end of December 1920 an improvement over the previous year's figures. The period of departn control over the Thirthahalli Tile Factory was extended, some additional acco dation was provided and the quality of the tiles produced was improved. D the year, 224,794 tiles were manufactured and tiles worth Rs. 16,128 sold. C the loan of Rs. 50,000 sanctioned by Government, the factory has so far u Rs. 22,684. The Aryan Hosiery Factory continued to be under departmental c in the immediate charge of a mechanic. Nine thousand seven hundred and nine lbs. of yarn were purchased and goods worth Rs. 11,110 were manufac Sales amounted to Rs. 22,633. Some new and popular designs were put o market. The Art Litho Press was engaged entirely in the printing of tank for the Public Works Department. The printing of 12 maps at a cost of Rs. was completed. In addition to this, job works of a total value of Rs. were undertaken. The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., v successfully during the year and declared a dividend of 10 per cent with a bo the same rate.

General.

25. The department is administering a number of scholarships, with a to afford facilities for practical training in industrial concerns and to have a n of men trained in industrial work. During the year, 18 men were unde training in various industries, with the help of these scholarships.

Mysore Iron
works

26. The erection of the wood distillation and blast furnace plant at Bhad has been almost completed; and the plant is expected to be ready for operat January 1922. Raw materials required for starting the works are being col and the construction of tramway lines is progressing. It is expected th manufacture of iron will begin from July 1922. The total estimate for the scheme is likely to be Rs. 210 lakhs, the amount spent up to the end of Jun being Rs. 110 lakhs.

Sandal Oil Fac-
tories.

27. The factories distilled 1,620 tons of sandalwood during the year. demand for oil was fair up to November 1920 and, with the commenteqm a general trade slump throughout the world, sales dropped very consid with the result that the total business done for the year came up to only : of the quantity sold during the previous year; but, owing to the continuous ward course of exchange throughout the year, the average rupee price realis pound of oil was quite satisfactory even at the high price realised for wood Madras and Coorg auction sales in November—December 1920. As the stoc gan to accumulate, arrangements have been made to reduce the output by rarily shutting down the works in Mysore from July 1921 till the surplus are sold out.

28. Exclusive of the number of mines, the total number of factories in the State was 3,063, affording employment to about 16,131 persons. The outturn of these is valued at Rs. 2,27,96,599. There were 1911 cotton spinning and weaving establishments, not classified as mills, employing 4,073 persons, with an outturn of Rs. 18,00,466. Many of the coffee estates maintain small works for pulping coffee. The number of these works is 414 and the persons employed 3,965. The value of outturn from cotton mills and cotton ginning mills, numbering 15, was Rs. 1,28,02,291. The outturn of the Sandal oil factory during the year was valued at 15 lakhs of rupees.

v. Trade and Commerce.

29. As in the previous year, the principal articles of export, excluding gold, were raw textile materials, textile fabrics, hides and skins, oil seeds, grains and pulses, tobacco, copra, arecanuts and jaggery. The principal imports were grains and pulses, textile fabrics, oils, tobacco, metals, timber and miscellaneous manufactured articles. The total value of exports including gold, was Rs. 11,24,00,000, as against Rs. 11,76,57,069 and the total imports were valued at Rs. 13,44,00,000 as against Rs. 12,54,09,094 in the previous year.

30. Arrangements for systematic collection of commercial information were maintained during the year by means of enquiries both in and outside the State. The services of the commercial correspondent, Bombay, were continued. Information was collected during the year by the Bureau in respect of machinery for gold and silver plate-making, embroidery, brazing, knitting, log cutting, cheese-making, chocolate-making and envelope making. More than one hundred other enquiries were answered and a precis of most of them was prepared and filed at the Bureau; the more important enquiries related to coffee, casein, cardamoms, chemicals, hosiery, lace, glass-bottles and glauber salt. Assistance was rendered in the preparation of an up-to-date commercial directory for the State. The library attached to the Bureau contains books useful to the mercantile public. It stocks all the publications of the Statistical Department of India, Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada; publications of Foreign Technical Departments and up-to-date commercial books.

31. The museum which was located in a rented building on the old Post Office road, Mysore, was again shifted to the Exhibition buildings. A Central Grain Merchants' Association and a Piecegoods Merchants' Association were started by the Bureau during the year. The Chamber of Commerce and the Bank of Mysore with their branches continued to do good work. A large banking concern styled the Mysore Industrial Bank started business in January 1921 at Bangalore.

vi. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc.

32. There was no change in the general arrangements for the administration of this department. The special inspector employed in the previous year to supervise and help weavers' societies with expert advice continued his services till the middle of January 1921, when he was reverted to the department of Industries and Commerce. Two inspectors were temporarily entertained for about 10 months during the year for the development of agricultural co-operation. The development of non-credit co-operative societies, with the special object of improving agriculture and small industries, largely occupied the attention of the department. The number of non-credit agricultural and industrial societies increased from 116 to 137. Forty-five of these were weavers' and 5 sericultural societies. Sixty eight societies undertook to supply seed, agricultural implements and manure. There was one society for each of the following:—lift irrigation, dairy farming, lacquerware, ivory in-laying, jewellery, mat weaving and rattan weaving. There were three societies for rice-hulling and jaggery-boiling, 2 for sandalwood carving and 2 for shoe-making. The technical inspector for weavers' societies examined the working of 24 societies during the year and effected several improvements in their work. About 120 fly-shuttle looms and other necessary appliances were supplied to 6 societies; and in 16 societies arrangements were made for the demonstration of the use of improved implements. The allotment for the grant of loans to weavers' societies was reduced

during the year from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 35,000; of which, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was granted to 7 weavers' societies. The membership of all the weavers' societies rose from 1,893 to 2,000 and their working capital from Rs. 1,37,630 to Rs. 1,60,000. The value of the goods manufactured by them amounted to Rs. 3,98,075. Goods of the value of Rs. 3,69,174 were sold by them, realising a net profit of Rs. 17,000. The number of stores societies increased from 60 to 75. Their purchases and sales amounted respectively to 8'66 lakhs of rupees and 7'96 lakhs. A central co-operative stores, with a membership of 34 individuals and 16 primary societies, was organised at Bangalore, having for its object the purchase of articles of consumption and clothing wholesale and their sale through primary co-operative stores societies. Stores to the extent of Rs. 1,21,000 were purchased and sales to the extent of Rs. 1,25,000 were made by this institution during the year. Half a dozen co-operative societies took advantage of the arrangement sanctioned by Government for the supply of fuel by the forest department for sale to the public. The arrangement has worked satisfactorily. The honorary supervisors, numbering forty-three, did good work in connection with the organisation of societies.

New Societies
registered.

33. One hundred and thirteen societies were registered during the year against 194 in the previous year. The registration of 15 societies was cancelled. The total number of societies at the end of the year was 1,500; of which, 311 were in Bangalore, 246 in Tumkur, 203 in Hassan, 179 in Shimoga, 176 in Mysore, 164 in Kolar, 135 in Chitaldrug and 86 in Kadur district. There was one society for every 11 villages, serving every 3,866 persons on the average for the whole State. Classified according to their objects, there were 1,321 credit societies, 150 purchase and sale societies, 4 productive societies, 10 production and sale societies and 15 societies of a miscellaneous nature. As in previous years, the Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank and the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Bank continued to be the two principal central institutions for financing co-operative societies in the State. There were 5 district central banks and 12 federal banking unions. Most of the agricultural and non-agricultural societies did credit business also. The membership of all the societies slightly decreased from 92,679 to 92,121 but their working capital slightly increased from Rs. 78,00,00 to Rs. 78,19,503. The total transactions during the year amounted to Rs. 278.83 lakhs against Rs. 326.25 lakh in 1919-20, which was an exceptionally high figure owing to the sale of food grain to the public through the agency of co-operative societies. The net profits and the reserve fund amounted to Rs. 3,90,408 and Rs. 6,93,407 respectively against Rs. 3,67,530 and Rs. 5,79,435 in the previous year. The deposits held by the societies amounted to Rs. 27,85,580 which is nearly the same as in 1919-20.

Conferences

34. A conference of co-operative societies in the malnad was held at Chikmagalur during the year for the discussion of problems peculiar to malnad life. Eight district and 68 taluk co-operative conferences were also held along with similar conferences organised by local boards. There was also a conference of departmental officers for taking stock of the past year's work and outlining the work of the subsequent year. A committee was appointed during the year with the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, C. I. E., of Bombay as Chairman and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore as Secretary and 8 members, to examine and report upon the progress of the co-operative movement in the State. The committee inspected several societies in all the districts and took the evidence of witnesses.

Agricultural
Banks.

35. The only two working agricultural banks were those of Palhalli and Hongenahalli. They fully paid their dues to Government and did some work with their surplus funds. Their total receipts and payments amounted to Rs. 8,773 and Rs. 9,109, respectively, against Rs. 8,502 and Rs. 9,865 with a total closing balance of Rs. 1,104. The aggregate amount of loans due to Government by the defunct banks was Rs. 7,52,104 and the total repayment, Rs. 7,23,089, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,015 unrecovered. The number of agricultural banks that have repaid the Government loans in full was fifty one. Fifty co-operative societies with a membership of 4,500 were doing work where agricultural banks existed, the transactions amounting to nearly 8 lakhs of rupees.

Joint Stock
Companies
having share
capital.

36. Owing to increased industrial activity in the country, the number of joint stock companies rose from 79 (78 public and one private) to 94 (87 public and 7 private), classified as 41 banking and loan, one insurance, two transit and trans

port, 30 trade and manufacture, 7 mills and presses, 8 mining and quarrying, one land and building, two hotels, theatres and entertainments and the remaining two miscellaneous. New registrations which numbered 16 (13 public and 3 private) against 6 (3 public and 3 private), comprised a large number of trading concerns and the majority of them was purely Indian. The largest floatations were (1) The Mysore Industrial Bank, Limited, Bangalore, with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores, started with the object of carrying on the business of banking in all its branches and of financing business undertakings and industries of all kinds, and (2) The Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Limited, Mysore, with an authorised capital of Rs. 40 lakhs designed for the purpose of ginning, pressing, spinning, dyeing, printing yarns and bleaching cotton clothes. Only one company went into voluntary liquidation. The aggregate authorised, subscribed and paid up capital of all companies increased from Rs. 1,8,00,100; Rs. 85,56,425 and Rs. 64,43,002 to Rs. 7,32,95,100; Rs. 1,95,80,980 and Rs. 1,03,18,528 respectively. The number of companies incorporated outside Mysore but having their places of business within the State was 22. The prosecution against one company in Mysore for non-compliance with the provisions of the Mysore Companies Regulation was pending disposal. There were 25 certified auditors at the end of the year and no company was struck off the register.

37. At the end of March 1921, 61 societies were working and of these, 12 were registered during the year.

Literary
Scientific and
Charitable
Societies.

vii. Transfers of land.

38. There were 2,391 transfers of land by order of courts (civil and revenue) involving 23,374 acres, as against 2,850 transfers involving 9,761 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 12,415 involving 71,114 acres, as against 12,465 involving 67,771 acres in 1919-20. The total extent of lands which changed hands during the year, as compared with the preceding year, was as follows:—

1919-20 1920-21

Acres.

(1) from agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	54,395	52,728
(2) from agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	9,051	9,023
(3) from non-agriculturists to agriculturists	...	...	11,282	9,423
(4) from non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists	...	...	8,992	7,176

39. There was a decrease of 1,318 in the total number of transfers with a corresponding decrease of 5,370 acres in the extent involved assessed at Rs. 7,151.

viii. Condition of the people.

40. Agricultural operations suffered to some extent by the insufficient and ill-distributed rainfall during the year. There was a noticeable shrinkage in the area under important food crops as well as in their average outturn. In many of the maidan districts the paddy crop was a failure. The prevalent high prices consequent upon the deficiency in the outturn of important products adversely affected the people having fixed incomes. The food control operations, however, went some way in preventing a further rise in prices. Public health was generally good.

ix. Forest.

41. The total area of State forests at the end of the year was 3,340.06 square miles,* there being an increase of 56.06 square miles over that of the previous year, due to the constitution of 18 new blocks. The net area of reserved lands at the close of the year stood at 321 square miles. There are still valuable tracts capable of being advantageously converted into reserved lands, but the progress of reservation is delayed as its benefits are not fully appreciated by the agricultural population. Of

* Revised figure.

the unclassed public forest lands, 3 important amrit mahal kavals in the Kadur district were as an experimental measure transferred to the management of the Forest department. The extent of village forests was increased by a small addition of four blocks in the Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Kadur districts. Nine blocks await settlement at the close of the year. The work of reservation made satisfactory progress notably in Tarikere, Tumkur and Chitaldrug divisions and in the Mysore W division, wherein 3 sandal reserves were notified after the close of the year. One hundred and sixty four miles of new boundary lines were demarcated and 3.9 miles of existing lines were kept in repair. The total outlay on demarcation amounted to Rs. 14,226. Forest survey extended over an area of 134.67 square miles against 200 square miles in the previous year. The slow progress of forest survey was due to the major portion of the area taken up being new undemarcated forests in the heart of the *malnad*, and the supply of labour being inadequate for the simultaneous work of demarcation and survey. Eighteen survey maps and a working plan map were prepared and 6 maps were printed at Dehra Dun. Good progress was made in the preparation of forest district maps. Preliminary inspection and field work for 151 square miles of State forests were completed; a working plan for an area of 73 square miles of forests was sanctioned during the year, making a total of 1,236 square miles which gives a percentage of 37.0 to the total area of State forests (3,340 square miles). Provisional working plans were sanctioned for a large number of forests in the divisions of Shimoga, Sagar, Hassan, Kolar and Mysore South.

42. The number of forest offences reported during the year was 1,372 against 1,410; which, with the previous years' arrears of 71 cases on the file of magistrates and 33 cases on the file of departmental officers, made a total of 1,476 to be dealt with. Of the new cases, 89 were taken to courts and 1,283 remained for departmental disposal. In the enquiry by magistrates, 58 cases involving 112 persons ended in conviction, and 22 cases involving 73 persons in acquittal, leaving 61 cases pending disposal at the end of the year. In the enquiry under section 58 of the Forest Regulation, 1,181 cases involving 1,956 persons were compounded and 61 cases involving 94 persons were discharged, leaving 67 undisposed of at the close of the year. In the matter of injuries to sandal trees, cases for disposal during the year, including the previous year's balance, totalled 515; of which, 459 were disposed of. The area attempted to be protected from fire was 1,893,600 acres against 1,905,506 acres and the percentage of success was 98.7 against 97.5 in the previous year. With the exception of exploited coupes and of plantations and lands under cultural operations, all forest area was thrown open for grazing. The total number of horned cattle, licensed to graze, was 236,697, exclusive of cattle permitted to graze on lumpsum grazing fees, and also of those enjoying the right of grazing free or at concession rates. The demand under grazing amounted to Rs. 70,111 against Rs. 62,281. The total number of cattle impounded was 4,020. The spike disease of sandal was prevalent in a more or less virulent form over the whole of Heggaddevankote taluk; in Gundlupet taluk, it was confined to the southern portion in a mild form. The only other parts of the State where it was found are the forests of the Satnur range, Bangalore district; and the Arkal taluk of the Hassan district. Operations were in hand to eradicate lantana, prickly-pear and loranthus. Great damage was caused by teak-defoliators.

43. Satisfactory progress was made during the year in silviculture. Teak seedling and germinated fairly well in the Mysore district, its record being not good in the districts of Shimoga and Hassan. *Dhuma*, *balgi*, *nagasampigai*, *mehonne*, *nandi* and *beete* have regenerated profusely. In the maidan districts except in Chitaldrug and parts of Tumkur, regeneration of *naibiyala*, *bage*, *bilwagra*, *bakamara*, *kagali*, *dindiga* and *udi* was good. The natural reproduction of sandal has been satisfactory all over, particularly in Kadur and Shimoga; and planting of teak in patches were carried out in all the districts, except Chitaldrug, Kolar and Bangalore, with fairly good results. Experimental planting of teak in new areas was attempted, along with sowings of indigenous species such as *honne*, *bilwage*, *sissoo*, *beete*, *nerala*, *bevu*, *hulve*, *honge*, *dindiga* and *seeme-thangadi* with encouraging results. Dibbling of sandal was very successfully carried out in places including the *malnad* tracts. Experimental plantations of exotics *eucalyptus* and *pencil cedar* were started in the Bababudan Hills. In

mundi Hills, 1,110 plants of the common species were planted with a small plantation of *eucalyptus*. An area of 20 acres of teak planting was added to the regular planting in *kumri* tracts in the Govardhanagiri forests.

44. Larger quantities of timber were cut and sold than in the previous year. A quantity of 82,002 cubic-feet collected in the depots of the Heggaddevanahalli forests was sold, realising a sum of Rs. 1,51,882. The demand under timber amounted Rs. 10,70,229 against Rs. 8,71,205 and the demand under firewood and charcoal to Rs. 83,639 against Rs. 62,605 in the previous year. The quantity of white sandalwood in stock amounted to 3,166 tons and 19 cwt., of which 1,348 tons and 11 cwt. formed the previous year's balance. The quantity of wood prepared for the market was 2,506 tons and 19 cwt. of which, 1,392 tons and 15 cwt. formed the previous year's store. A sum of Rs. 67,150 was spent on collection and conversion of wood, against Rs. 56,958 in the previous year, the increase being due to large quantity of rough wood collected and to higher rates given for its preparation for market. The revenue realised from supply of 1,370 tons and 5 cwt. of sandalwood to the oil factories during the year amounted to Rs. 17,95,720. The total demand under sandalwood was Rs. 18,06,424 against Rs. 27,10,716 in the previous year. The heavy fall in the revenue was due to less consumption in the sandalwood factories and to the inferior order of wood supplied.

Outturn of forest produce.

Timber.

Sandalwood.

45. Including the previous year's balance of Rs. 19,60,360 the total demand for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 58,75,101 of which the actual collection was Rs. 31,75,666. The year closed with an outstanding balance of Rs. 21,54,054. The following comparative statement shows the details of the receipts under several heads:—

Finance.

Head of receipts	Collections for	
	1920-21	1919-20
	Rs.	Rs.
I. Sandalwood	17,88,042	28,11,380
II. Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government agency—		
Timber	8,74,874	8,27,283
Firewood and charcoal	58,804	73,615
Bamboos	2,392	2,836
Grass and other minor forest produce	230	1,128
III. Timber and other produce removed from forests by private agency—		
Timber	99,717	1,22,491
Firewood and charcoal	75,440	68,073
Bamboos	53,731	39,800
Grazing and fodder grass	77,994	76,351
Other minor produce	1,45,951	4,30,103
V. Miscellaneous—		
Fines and forfeitures	314	41
Rent on toddy trees	1,042	519
Miscellaneous	42,517	45,766
Sale of elephants	.....	46,235
Total	32,21,048 *	45,45,621

* Includes a sum of Rs. 45,382 written off the accounts.

The increase under "II timber" was due to the larger quantity of timber sold and to better rates of realisation. The fall of over 10 lakhs under "I sandalwood" has already been accounted for. The expenditure during the year amounted

to Rs. 6,74,902. The following table shows the percentage of charges to receive in respect of sandalwood compared with other items.

Items	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percent
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandalwood including white chips ..	17,24,135	82,289	16,41,846	4
Other produce	8,09,687	3,46,945	4,62,742	42

Sandal valuation survey.

46. The enumeration of sandal trees was completed in Heggaddevan and Shikarpur taluks and was taken up in Gundlupet and Shimoga taluks. The total area traversed during the year was 795 square miles comprising seven Government and Inam villages, kavals and State forests. The total number of sandal trees of over 9 inches girth enumerated was 499,740, the number of trees dying enumerated being 25,715. Eight blocks of the aggregate area of 8½ square miles in Shikarpur taluk, 2 blocks of the total area of 1,100 acres in Heggaddevankote taluk; and an area of some seven square miles of district forest in Gundlupet taluk were selected for being constituted as sandal reserves. Sanctioned working plans were being compiled for Shikarpur and Honnali and were completed for Hunsur and Heggaddevankote taluks.

General.

47. Twelve families of Mahratta Kunbies were newly settled; and at close of the year, there were, after excluding deaths, 281 families. To the settlers, 25 acres and 10 guntas of wet land assessed at Rs. 60-12-0 were assigned for cultivation. The total area of wet lands brought under cultivation by the Government was 995 acres and 25 guntas assessed at Rs. 2,117-14-0. An area of 150 acres of *Kumri* land was also given for temporary cultivation on full assessment. In addition of Rs. 2,021 spent during the year, the total expenditure on the scheme since inception amounted to Rs. 33,473. In the Mysore Forest School 27 men passed out of the senior class in the final examination. Of them 2 obtained honours and were placed in the higher and 2 in the lower standard.

As usual, forest exhibits were arranged on an economic basis in the grounds allotted in the Dasara Exhibition grounds. The saw mill at Shimoga was at work during 309 days; and the quantity of timber presented for sawing was 24,406 cubic feet; the outturn of sawn material being 16,167 cubic feet consisting of rafters, bresssummers, sleepers, reepers, felloes, spokes. The wastage was about 3 per cent. The revenue realised from sawn timber amounted to Rs. 41,583; an expenditure to Rs. 35,478. Sleepers numbering 50,637 of teak and jungle were prepared for supply to the Mysore Iron Works at Bhadravati and 4 sleepers were accepted by the Mysore Railways. The revenue under this amounted to Rs. 2,38,273. Satisfactory progress was made in the collection and transport of little-known timbers to the depots in Shimoga and Sagar for popularisation and placed on the market, and their sales realised during the year Rs. 13,183. About 30,000 tons of firewood were carted to the railway siding to meet the requirements of the Iron Works, the outlay thereon amounting to Rs. 54,953. Timber valued at Rs. 15,019 was supplied to public departments including the Mysore Railways. Many forest areas fit for lac propagation were visited by departmental officers in Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur districts and experiments for lac cultivation were started. Attention was also paid to experiments in seasoning timber on a large scale on the lines suggested by the Imperial Forest Economist, Dehra Dun. Certain specimens of minor forest produce were sent to the Industrial Chemist and the Indian Institute of Science for chemical investigation.

x. Geology.

General.

48. Four geological probationers were appointed during the year, and, in accordance with the programme sanctioned by Government, were instructed in geological survey, mapping and mineral prospecting work, and also in simple methods of assaying and analyses in the chemical laboratory of the Geological and Agricul departments. The minimum rates of royalty were revised in respect of mangrove

chrome, magnesite, crude china clay and kaolin. The levy of a small royalty of annas per cart load was ordered in the case of Fuller's earth removed for industrial purposes, *dhobis* and *uppars* being permitted to remove it free of charge for the *bona-fide* purposes of their calling.

49. The following statement shows the number of licenses and leases current during the year as compared with those of the previous year:—

Licenses and leases.

	1920-21	1919-20
Mining leases	37	29
Licenses for prospecting ..	52	42
Licenses for collecting ..	..	1
Licenses for exploring ..	14	21
Total ..	103	93

The total area held under mining leases and prospecting licenses was 58,957 acres and the rents received thereunder amounted to Rs. 17,991.

50. The work of geological survey and mapping continued during the year, extending to areas round about Hole-Narsipur, and between Hassan and Halebid, parts of Fraserpet-Mercara and Mercara-Periapatna sections, and of Arsikere, the Kadur taluk and the Koratagere sub-taluk. Mineral surveys were carried out in respect of 7 prospecting blocks held for manganese, ochre and soap stone in the Tumkur district. Prospecting for lime stone and iron ore in the Sankaragudda and Choradi areas close to the Workington Tram line was in progress; and three fairly good deposits of dolomite were located in Shankaragudda. The country on either side of the proposed tramway between Bhadravati and Joldhal was examined with a view to discover possible sources of limestone and iron ores for the Mysore Iron Works. About 1½ miles from the tramline a good band of high calcium variety of lime stone was located, which from the results of the analysis, promises to be of economic importance. The hill ranges near Birur, Tarikere and Hadikere were examined for siliceous iron ores, their extent was determined and average samples were sent for analysis. Experiments were made in Voblapur high calcium lime stone for the preparation of surki and chunam mortar in varying proportions for test as a building material. A fairly good quantity of lime stone was also passed through the devil disintegrator at the Mysore Mining Industrials to find out the degree of fineness of the powder obtained therefrom for trial as a fertiliser. Samples of soda, manufactured from alkaline earth in certain parts of Mandya and Sira taluks were analysed, and about 18 tons of soda so manufactured were sold to the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills for a sum of Rs. 1,750. A private syndicate in Bangalore succeeded in manufacturing and placing on the market washable distempers in 30 different shades from the ochres obtained from certain mines in the Chitaldrug district. Very satisfactory work was done by private agency in the manufacture of mill boards from asbestos. Exclusive rights were granted to a private company on certain conditions for the quarrying of paint materials over 3 blocks of land in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts. A considerable amount of work was done in connection with the kaolin industry by a private brick making company.

Geological and mineral survey.

51. The specimens of rocks and minerals collected during the previous field season were arranged and grouped. The total number of books and pamphlets added by exchange to the library was 586, and five by purchase. The number of assays and analyses of ores and minerals carried out for the department at the chemical laboratory of the Agricultural Department was 154 against 111; of these 42 were of lime stone, 37 of iron ores and 24 of earth soda.

The Geological Museum, Library and Laboratory.

X. (a) Mines and Explosives.

52. Work was carried on during the year on 18 mining and 23 prospecting blocks; of them, 5 were for gold, 4 for manganese, 3 for chrome ore, 5 for magnesite, 5 for kaolin or china clay, 7 for asbestos, 6 for mica, 3 for ochres and 2 for soap stone and 1 for limestone. All the five gold mines were producers, *viz.*, Mysore,

Champion Reef block, Ooregaum block, Nundydroog block and Balghat block. No gold mining work was done outside the Kolar Gold Field area. Owing to continuance of the same adverse conditions that existed in 1919, the gold mining industry showed little, if any, improvement during the year in the output of gold notwithstanding a marked increase in profits and dividends brought about by artificial inflation of the price of the metal. The Balghat mine was the only producer that showed an increase of 16,725 tons of ore reserves over the previous year while all the other mines recorded a total decrease by 81,354 tons. The total output of bar gold was 442,111·84 ozs. of an approximate value of Rs. 2,96,70,709 compared with 488,056 ozs. of the value of Rs. 2,54,85,882 (revised figure) in the previous year. The total royalty payable for the year was approximately Rs. 14,83,535 as against Rs. 13,82,159 (revised figure). The following statement shows the details in regard to the various minerals extracted and the royalty payable to Government on each:—

No.	Name of the mineral	No. of mining leases	No. of prospecting licenses	Quantity extracted	Quantity exported or sold	Royalty payable to Government
						Rs.
1	Manganese	2	7	16,768 tons.	22,797 tons.	14,066
2	Chrome	7	3	7,865	6,799	5,098
3	Magnesite	4	3	4,594	3,190	1,997
4	Asbestos	1	5	1,619	994	804
5	Mica	6	..	6,409 lbs. and 17 tons. waste mica.	3,265 lbs.	98
6	Soapstone	..	2	365 tons.	3 cwt.	....
7	Kaolin	3	9	10,651 tons.	2,840 tons.	1,777
8	Ochres	..	10	112	40	50
9	Limestone	..	2	752	762	762

NOTE.—There was a license current for each of the minerals antimony and galena, but work was done.

Including the previous years' balance, the total amount of royalty payable Government on minerals, other than gold, amounted to Rs. 29,722, of which a sum of Rs. 20,388 was collected during the year.

53. During the year, 510 candidates qualified themselves for certificates, whom 309 were mestries, 170 blasters, 12 engine drivers of the first class and 19 of the second class. The number of persons employed in the mining industry during the calendar year 1920 was 25,878 against 26,151; of whom, the number employed in gold mining industry alone was 23,925, those employed under ground being 13,840 and those employed on surface work 10,123. The total number of fatal and serious accidents reported for the year 1920 was 264 against 201; of these, 63 proved fatal, resulting in the death of 85 persons. Of the 63 fatal accidents, 21 were due to rock bursts involving the death of 29 persons. A sum of Rs. 1,42,953 was disbursed for 1920 under the scheme of compensation for injuries received in accidents. Three persons were prosecuted for breaches of the Mines Regulation and the rules framed thereunder, of whom one was convicted and one discharged and the third absconded. Less serious offences relating to 28 accidents were departmentally dealt with, involving the punishment of 33 persons, by fines, dismissals, or the cancellation or suspension of their certificates.

54. The total number of licences granted under the explosive rules during the year was 276 against 249 in the previous year. The percentage of premises in which explosives are stored, inspected during the year by the magistracy and the police was 42 against 48·76 in the previous year. The total number of persons killed or injured as a result of handling explosives was 18 and 31 against 9 and 19 respectively, in the previous year. Of these, a single accident due to the explosion

gunpowder in Belur village in Mudgere taluk was responsible for 11 persons killed and 7 injured. Out of 12 persons charged with carelessness, leading to accidents, absconded and the remaining 11 were dealt with departmentally. One blasting accident happened in a cutting on the Shimoga-Arsalu Railway. The question of introducing suitable laws regulating the storage of petroleum and allied products was under consideration. All the main and subsidiary magazines and stores on the Kolar Gold Fields and elsewhere for possession of specified explosives in bulk, and all the shaft-head daily supply magazines were carefully inspected during the year. There was no case of the sanctioned limit of storage of explosives being exceeded or of the violation of license conditions. The general upkeep and management of the magazines and licensed premises was satisfactory. Inspection was also made of the premises licensed by the District Magistrate of Bangalore for manufacture, possession and sale of explosives. The total number of independent inspections by Magistrates and Police officers empowered to inspect explosive stores and premises was 433 against 408 in the calendar year 1919.

xi. Public Works.

55. The separate administrative charge, constituted for the works connected with the construction of the Krishnaraja Sagara Dam and the development of irrigation in the Cauvery Valley, was abolished, and was entrusted to the Chief Engineer. The Krishnaraja Sagara circle was reconstituted in view of the gradual reduction of the scale of operations on the dam work. The dam construction proper was placed in the charge of an Executive Engineer working under the immediate control of the Chief Engineer, the two old construction divisions being abolished and the Superintending Engineer being relieved of the supervision of the dam works to be free to devote more time to the development of irrigation under the various Cauvery channels. The Special Land Acquisition Officer was relieved of his revenue duties for the prompt disposal of acquisition work.

Administrative measures and changes.

56. The preparation of plans and estimates for the high level canal from the Krishnaraja Sagara Dam was almost completed. The projects for extending the canals from the Vani Vilas Sagara and for constructing a reservoir across the Muduvati at Anjanapur in the Shimoga district were under investigation. Some progress was made in the direction of town-planning. The survey of the towns of Ankanhalli, Chitaldrug, Anekal and French Rocks and the preparation of projects for drainage schemes for Davangere, Seringapatam, Harihar, Hassan and Kolar, and for the water-supply schemes for Tumkur, Koppa, Kadur, Arsikere, Doddballapur and Tiptur were completed. For realising the prevailing rate of interest on the initial outlay and the annual average charges for maintenance, the rent for Government buildings was raised from 6 to 8 per cent on the capital cost. The progress of works during the year was materially hampered by the want of competent contractors, the inadequacy of the sanctioned rates and labour difficulties. The question of revising the schedule of rates was under consideration.

General work at the headquarter office.

57. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 66,47,874 and the outlay to Rs. 63,42,774, resulting in a lapse of Rs. 3,05,100. A sum of Rs. 3,1,481 formed an additional item of expenditure incurred from contributions, raising the total expenditure of the department to Rs. 66,64,255 against Rs. 65,84,928. The grant from State funds and the outlay amounted respectively to Rs. 54,69,899 and to Rs. 54,12,372, leaving a net lapse of Rs. 57,527. The total grant and outlay from other funds amounted, respectively, to Rs. 11,77,975, and to Rs. 12,51,883. The following statement gives details under the several heads:—

	Grant.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) State fund	54,69,899	54,12,372
(2) Irrigation cess fund	3,18,920	2,67,402
(3) District fund	6,72,241	4,89,949
(4) Village school fund	23,600	27,959
(5) University fund	1,63,214	1,45,092
(6) Palace fund	Nil	12,109
(7) Contribution	Nil	3,09,372

Irrigation works
charged to
revenue.

58. The total expenditure incurred on irrigation works (tanks and channels) amounted to Rs. 6,69,961. Progress on the more important of both classes of work will be briefly noticed. In the Hunsur taluk, the river portion was raised above the bed in the new tank under construction across the Vadli stream and the restoration of the Melur tank was practically completed. In the Nagamangala taluk the main branch was filled in and a new right sluice built in one tank and masonry in the breached portion was raised in another. In Nanjangud taluk, slipped portion of one of the sluices was restored in Kommankere tank. In Kuni taluk, a new sluice for the Deepambudi tank was practically completed. Some progress was made in diverting the floods of a stream in Hiriyur taluk and the construction of a new tank in Honnali taluk was completed. In the Mysore district the channel work connected with the anicut across the Bhrugu river was practically completed and about 44 feet length of the Lakshmanpur anicut was founded. In the Shimoga district, good progress was made in the channel excavation and in raising the anicut under construction across the river Bhadra. A sum of Rs. 84,000 was expended on the operations carried on under the Minor Tanks Restoration scheme.

59. The total length of river channels maintained during the year was 1,225½ miles in the Mysore and 212½ miles in the Hassan district besides 1,000 miles in the Krishnaraja Sagara circle. In all cases of damages to irrigation works the situation was promptly dealt with. The total area brought under the new system of irrigation under the Vani Vilas Sagara at the end of the year was 11,000 acres, the area irrigated during the year being 9,628 acres, the largest on record.

Civil works.
Buildings.

60. The total expenditure on original buildings and repairs amounted to Rs. 13,06,841 : of which, a sum of Rs. 11,50,053 was spent during the year on buildings original. The more important works completed or in progress were : *Bangalore*, constructing a new building to locate certain central departmental offices ; an additional block of buildings in the compound of the District Office ; a science laboratory for the Collegiate High School ; an out-patient's dispensary at the Victoria Hospital ; *in Mysore*, providing sanitary fittings to and improving the Government House ; the new Collegiate High School ; a new residential block for a new office block to the Palace ; the new mansion near the Lalitadri Hills ; the construction of a new south gate of the fort ; improvements to the Dariya De Bagh, Seringapatam ; and in *Chikmagalur*, additional wards and an operating theatre for the Civil hospital. The outlay on repairs was Rs. 1,56,788. Repairs to the Government House and the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore formed large works in hand. All Government buildings and buildings of archaeological interest or architectural value were maintained in good repair.

Communications.

61. The total outlay on communications (original work and repairs) amounted to Rs. 6,29,281 against a total grant of Rs. 6,24,000 ; the sum expended on original works under this head being Rs. 91,288 and on repairs, Rs. 5,37,993. More important works completed or in progress were :—

In the Mysore district.—Improving the Chamundi Hill Road ;

In the Hassan district.—A new road from Hole-Narsipur to Channarayana ;

In the Shimoga district.—Widening the bridle path on the Talaguppe-Aralgode extension between Heddense and the ghat head and from the ghat head at Kogaru to the frontier on the Sagar-Bhatkal road ; a bridge across the Tungabhadra-Honnali

In the Kadur district.—Widening the Balehonnur-Magundi-Balur road and the Talaguppe-Mangalore road by the side of the Narasimharajapura tramway ;

62. A total length of 2,040 miles of State roads was maintained during the year, of which, 1,905 miles were metalled. The Cubbon Park roads (3 miles length) in the Bangalore city were transferred during the year to the Public Works department for future up-keep.

Miscellaneous
public improve-
ments.

63. The total outlay on miscellaneous public improvements (original work and repairs) amounted to Rs. 2,99,104. Activities under this head included improvement of towns, construction of sewerage and drainage, and works connected with water-supply. Some of the more important of them completed or in progress were : sanitary improvements to Shimoga town ; construction of storm water drains in the Basavangudi and Malleswaram extensions, electrification of the pump plant of the Chamarajendra water works ; installing an additional filter unit ; and combined Jewel Filters at Bangalore. The bulk of the expenditure under the

of repairs amounting to Rs. 1,83,694 was incurred on the maintenance of the two water-supply installations :—(a) the Chamarajendra water works of the Bangalore city; and (b) the Vani Vilas water works of the Mysore city.

(a) The total outlay on account of the Chamarajendra water works amounted to Rs. 1,68,700. The quantity of water pumped from the city head works was 461 million gallons and from those of the Civil and Military Station 593½ million gallons. The total quantity received at the combined Jewel Filters was 10,54½ million gallons. The quantity of water, returned after treatment, was 445½ million gallons to the city reservoir and 583½ million gallons to the Civil and Military Station reservoir and the total consumption in the city during the year was 441 million gallons or a daily average of 10½ gallons per head of the city population. The number of house connections increased from 2,744 to 3,181.

(b) The expenditure on the Vani Vilas water works during the year amounted to Rs. 55,000. The quantity of water pumped was 529 million gallons. The daily consumption in the city amounted to an average of 20 gallons per head which is nearly double the corresponding figure for the Bangalore city. The number of house service connections increased from 1,682 to 1,879.

64. The outlay on the maintenance of the Kolar Gold Fields water works during the year amounted to Rs. 1,79,598. The total quantity of water pumped during the year was 446½ million gallons, of which 360½ million gallons were supplied to the various mining companies, 21½ million gallons to Robertsonpet and 14½ million gallons to other consumers.

65. The outlay under this head was Rs. 70,937. Some of the more important works completed were :—

Constructing permanent structures for accommodating the half-squadron horses, etc., of the Local Service Regiment and improving Barr lines at Mysore; and constructing additional blocks of Barr lines at Tumkur. A sum of Rs. 31,017 was incurred under repairs.

66. The expenditure under this head stood at Rs 11,48,071. Substantial progress was made in this work during the year. The gap in the dam was raised to a height of 80 feet above the river bed, thereby securing the storage contemplated in the first stage of the project. A length of 500 feet of the body wall of the waste weir was constructed up to 77 feet above bed level and was made ready to serve as a by-wash for discharging a portion of the surplus floods. A new diversion, cut for feeding the right bank low level canal, the first mile of which would be cut off by the by-wash discharge, was also got ready. Owing to the completion of the works before the monsoon, a flood of 9 feet safely passed over the river gap of the dam and also over the body wall of the waste weir. On the right bank canal from the dam, the diversion from the Belagola tank bed was carried out. On the left bank canal, the work executed consisted of cross drainages and distribution sluices in addition to channel excavation. The survey work of the high level canal from the dam was undertaken for preparing a project; and the plans and estimates for the whole canal were completed. A channel from the right end of the Chamaraja anicut was brought to grade level throughout and to the required width at bed level; mile, furlong and bed grade stones were fixed in some miles. Masonry pipes were inserted for 87 sluices. The masonry work in the Kestur aqueduct was completed. On the Mandagere channel the anicut work was completed, the approach channel was brought to grade level throughout; and other requirements were fully provided for. The branch channels were practically finished. The Hemagiri channel was almost completed. In the early part of the year, the reservoir filled from the usual floods in the river and discharged over the temporary weir gap which had been raised to *plus* 75. The storage was more than enough for the requirements of power and hot weather irrigation, although the water level had to be reduced to *plus* 69.98 to facilitate the execution of urgent works. The regulation at the reservoir was in conformity with the rules agreed upon with the Madras Government. Velocity observations were conducted by both Mysore and Madras gauging parties either jointly or severally, as required at the prescribed places.

Krishnarajasagara and allied works (capital outlay not charged to revenue).

* 67. A sum of Rs. 2,26,654 was expended from the grant under the Irrigation Cess Fund on the repair of major tanks and maintenance of river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts. From the grant under the district funds, a sum of Rs. 55,204 was incurred on original works relating entirely to communications,

Local funds and contributions.

and of Rs. 3,61,215 on repairs relating entirely to the special repairs and maintenance of district roads, third class travellers' bungalows, inspection lodges. The total length of district roads maintained during the year was 3,569 miles, of which, 1,752 miles were metalled. The works carried on from the grant and the village school fund consisted of the construction or improvement of elementary school buildings in different parts of the State. Original works at an outlay of Rs. 1,07,735 from the grant under the University fund were the construction of University buildings at Mysore and Bangalore. The expenditure under the contributions on works and repairs was Rs. 2,63,401; of which, Rs. 21,677 was under irrigation, Rs. 44,137 under civil buildings and Rs. 1,96,930 under miscellaneous public improvements. The expenditure under irrigation was met from contributions made by ryots in respect of the repair and restoration of tank channels. The works under Civil buildings related to the repair and construction of muzrai buildings and other works of a public or charitable nature while the expenditure on irrigation and miscellaneous public improvements represent the water-supply works carried out for the municipalities.

Establishment.
Tools and Plant.

68. The total charges under establishment amounted to Rs. 12,90,776 against a modified grant of Rs. 11,18,000 resulting in an excess of Rs. 1,72,776. The proportion which the establishment charges bear to the total expenditure on works and repairs under all heads was 24.6 per cent. The outlay on tools and plant was Rs. 1,47,091 against a modified grant of Rs. 1,44,000, resulting in an excess of Rs. 3,091.

xii. Electrical Department.

Grant and outlay.

69. The total final grant for the year was Rs. 30,67,200 and the actual outlay against the above grant was Rs. 24,80,387. A sum of Rs. 12,09,862 was set apart on capital works, Rs. 12,39,975 represented working expenses and items charged to revenue account, and Rs. 30,500 were spent on works to be debited to the depreciation fund, the maintenance of telephones and other miscellaneous items. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 70,925 was spent on works of other departments and of private bodies.

Capital works.

70. The most important of the capital works including contribution works that were completed or were in progress during the year, were:—

- (1) Installing two motor generator excitor sets of 250 K. W. each in the Generating Station at Sivasamudram.
- (2) Construction of a Transformer Station with equipment (New "A" Station) in Bangalore.
- (3) Additions and alterations to Bangalore Power and Lighting Stores and construction of new Workshop at Bangalore.
- (4) Remodelling the Mysore Sub-Station to operate at 35,000 volts instead of 25,000 volts present.
- (5) Re-construction of the Low-tension Busses at Kolar Gold Fields.
- (6) VI Installation Works.
- (7) Electrification of Bethamangala Pumping Plant, Kolar Gold Field Water Works.
- (8) Installing a festoon of electric lights from the Palace main entrance to the clock tower at Mysore.
- (9) Installing ornamental lights in the compound of the Government House at Mysore.
- (10) Overhauling the electric fittings of the Palace Dome at Mysore.

Power and Plant.

71. The total quantity of power generated at Sivasamudram was 114,08,000 units as against 112,047,210 units during the previous year. Of this, 93,88,000 units were supplied to the mining companies and local consumption on the Kolar Gold Fields, 15,676,840 units to Bangalore and 4,525,700 units to the Mysore city.

Lighting and Power Installations.

72. At the close of June 1921 there were 200 power service installations against 176 in the preceding year. Of these, 134 were in Bangalore, 63 in Mysore city and 3 on the Kolar Gold Fields. The total number of lighting installations was 9,966, indicating an increase of 944. There were 4,351 street light and interior lighting installations. Of the former, 2,618 were in Bangalore, 1,618 in the Mysore city and 160 on the Kolar Gold Fields. Of the interior lighting installations, there were 4,430 in the Bangalore city and the Civil and Military Station, 1,126 in the Mysore city and 59 on the Kolar Gold Fields.

Revenue and expenditure.

73. The outlay under revenue expenditure (Rs. 12,39,975) included Rs. 4,50,000 set apart for depreciation fund and Rs. 3,755 on suspense account against a grant of Rs. 11,48,200. Deducting these and also a sum of Rs. 33,208 on account of

f "direction and accounts", the actual working expenses were only Rs. 7,50,526, which is 24.9 per cent of the gross revenue as against 25.05 per cent in the previous year. The total arrears brought forward from the previous year were Rs. 5,33,607; Revenue. the total demand for the year was Rs. 29,38,006. Out of the aggregate demand of Rs. 34,71,613 a sum of Rs. 30,12,483 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,59,130 at the end of the year.

74. The aggregate capital outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,42,60,361. The gross earnings from the scheme since its inception amounted to Rs. 3,80,22,826, including a sum Rs. 13,90,471 being the interest accrued on the balances at the credit of the depreciation fund. Deducting from these gross earnings a sum of Rs. 1,29,57,236 being the working expenses and depreciation fund and Rs. 67,85,019 being the interest at 4 per cent on the capital outlay for the respective periods, the total net profit realized from the scheme during the past 19 years was Rs. 1,82,80,571. Deducting again from this net profit Rs. 16,45,595 representing the share of revenue to be transferred to Krishnarajasagara Works from the 16th July 1916, the net surplus was Rs. 1,66,34,976. Financial results. Cauvery Power Scheme.

75. During the year under report there were 236 interruptions as against 90 in the previous year. Of these, one was due to lightning, 13 were to interference, 29 to line trouble, 41 to generating station trouble, 55 to receiving station trouble and 97 to unknown causes. In addition to these, there were 27 pre-arranged shut downs on account of alterations and repairs at generating and receiving stations. The average duration was about 10 minutes each. There were three accidents during the year, two being fatal and the other resulting in an injury. Out of these, one occurred on the Kolar Gold Fields, one on the Mysore transmission line and one at the Mysore Power and Lighting. As in the previous year water having been stored in the Krishnarajasagara, the required supply of water to meet the demand of the Cauvery Power Scheme was let into the Cauvery river as and when required. Maintenance of channels and river conditions. The charges paid to Krishnarajasagara Works on account of water supplied by them during the year amounted to Rs. 3,50,130.

xiii. Railways.

76. The main departmental changes introduced during the year were:—

Departmental changes.

- (a) The separation of the Railway Secretariat from the Agency in October 1920.
- (b) The amalgamation of the post of the Traffic Manager with that of the Agent in July 1920, and the dividing of the open line into two districts, each in charge of an Assistant Traffic Superintendent.
- (c) The combination of loco and Carriage and Waggon Departments under one Superintendent.

77. The length of the open lines belonging to the State and worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company was the same as in the previous year, viz.,

Open line worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Broad Gauge	..	..	..	9'88	miles
Metre Gauge	..	..	..	261'60	miles
Total					271'48 miles

78. The Chikjajur-Chitaldrug Railway was opened for all kinds of traffic from the 6th May 1921. This made an addition of 21 miles, bringing the total open mileage available for the public and worked by the State Railway Department to early 392 miles. The Tadasa-Hebbe Tramway (2'-0" Gauge) of a length of 9½ miles was also completed and opened for forest traffic. Lines opened during the year.

79. The construction of the two metre gauge lines, viz., Shimoga-Arsalu Railway and Nanjangud-Chamarajnagar Railway, was temporarily stopped. The construction of the two Tramways, viz., Bhadravati-Kemmangundi Tramway (22.8 miles) and Agasanhadlu-Kemmangundi Tramway (24.5 miles) was in progress. Work on the Ranganhalli-Kemmangundi section has been recently stopped. Lines under construction.

80. The realignment of the Nanjangud-Kankankote line between miles 17 and 3 of the original survey was taken up and completed. The final location of the flowing lines was completed during the year:— Surveys and investigation of new projects.

	Miles.
(a) Narasimharajapura-Chikagrahara	12
(b) Benkipur-Joldhal	20
(c) Nallagadu-Burz	5
(d) Umblebyle-Chronedhal	4½

81. The survey of the following new lines was taken up and completed during the year:—

	Miles.
(a) Banasandra-Voblapur	10
(b) Kemmangundi Ropeway extension	1½
(c) Gangur-Hadikore	3
(d) Umblebyle-Umblebyle forest	1
(e) Hebbe-Sheragola	2

Estimates and reports for these lines were also prepared.

Accidents.

82. During the year, there were on the lines worked by the State and the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, 43 derailments, 4 parting of trains, 4 accidents to persons, 56 engine failures, 140 accidents to cattle and other minor accidents.

State lines worked by M. & S. M. Ry. Coy. Receipts and working expenses

Capital expenditure and general results.

83. The gross receipts from the Railways owned by the State and worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company amounted to Rs. 37,97,211 as against Rs. 38,52,048 in 1919-20, showing a decrease of Rs. 54,832. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 25,46,063 as against Rs. 22,44,306. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 12,51,153 as against Rs. 16,07,742, thus giving a percentage return of 6·83 as against 6·90 on the capital outlay. The capital outlay up to the end of June 1921 on these lines was Rs. 1,83,14,600. Deducting from the net earnings the share payable to the working agency, viz., Rs. 54,239, and the interest charge amounting to Rs. 6,26,939 on the capital provided by the company, and the State after the year 1907, the net profit to the State was Rs. 5,69,975 as against Rs. 7,99,593 in 1919-20.

Aided lines worked by the State. 1. Kolar district Railway (Bowringpet to Chikballapur). 2. Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway (Bangalore City to Chikballapur).

84. The gross earnings of the Kolar district railway amounted to Rs. 2,00,000 and the net earnings to Rs. 33,364 against Rs. 47,264 in 1919-20 which represent 1·55 per cent of the capital outlay of Rs. 21,42,993 against 3·06 per cent of the previous year. The total capital outlay incurred up to the end of the year 1920-21 the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway was Rs. 12,75,031 and the gross earnings during the year were Rs. 1,59,037. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 26,000 against Rs. 57,355 in 1919-20 representing 2·04 per cent of the total capital outlay against 5·68 per cent in the previous year.

85. The gross and net earnings of the lines owned and worked by the State amounted to Rs. 24,14,179 and Rs. 3,93,465 respectively and these represent 11 and 1·91 per cent respectively on the capital outlay incurred up to the end of the year 1920-21. The annexed table gives statistics for two years of the working of the various sections by the State:—

Statistics of working.

Section	Year	Mileage open at the end of each year.	Total capital outlay including suspense to end of each year, i.e., outlay on (i) lines open and (ii) lines partly or wholly under construction.	Gross earnings	Net earnings	Percentage of net capital outlay given in col. 4.	Earnings per mile per week.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1. Mysore-Arsikere Railway.	1919-20	102·95	1,03,68,328	5,11,067	1,63,014	·87	95
	1920-21	102·95	1,13,07,259	4,95,406	79,929	·76	85
2. Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway	1919-20	26·60	6,42,348	25,839	7,008	1·09	99
	1920-21	26·60	6,59,981	38,488	5,357	·81	28
3. Mysore-Bangalore Section.	1919-20	86·03	54,73,789	10,35,533	4,35,974	7·96	231
	1920-21	86·03	54,96,077	14,57,893	2,45,412	4·09	326
4. Mysore-Nanjangud Section.	1919-20	15·80	6,60,992	90,651	37,441	5·66	110
	1920-21	15·80	6,60,992	1,09,895	19,875	3·00	134
5. Birur-Shimoga Section.	1919-20	37·92	24,43,500	1,92,140	77,760	3·18	97
	1920-21	37·92	24,46,427	3,12,497	42,892	1·75	156

86. The amount of capital expenditure incurred during the year on State Railways and Tramways under construction was Rs. 21,68,000, the amount spent on surveys being Rs. 32,008. Capital outlay on lines under construction and on surveys.

xiv. Post and Telegraph Offices.

87. Post and Telegraph arrangements in the State were, as usual, under the control of the Imperial Post and Telegraph Departments of the Government of India. The total number of post offices in the State, excluding the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, at the commencement of the year was 493. During the year under report one sub-office and one branch office were opened and one branch office was closed. On the 30th June 1921 there were 4 head offices, 107 sub-offices and 383 branch offices working, the total number being 494. There were no telegraph offices exclusively as such.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

i. Revenue and Finance.

[NOTE.—The figures in this section and in appendix XXII are based on the Comptroller's report while the figures appearing in the rest of this report are from departmental reports.]

1. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was 107.44 lakhs of rupee as against 106 lakhs in 1919-20.

2. The total demand under all heads of revenue for the year under report including the arrears of the previous year was Rs. 3,51,12,672 against Rs. 3,53,95,739 in 1919-20. Deducting remissions, the total collections amounted to Rs. 3,13,02,901 against Rs. 3,13,12,256 in 1919-20, leaving an outstanding balance at the end of the year of Rs. 37,06,847.

Variations
under receipts.

3. The noticeable variations under receipts as compared with the previous year are explained below:—

(i) *Land Revenue.*—Decrease Rs. 8,48,926.

The revenue during the year represents the normal collections allowing for some suspensions sanctioned on account of unfavourable seasonal conditions. The collections during the previous year were a little abnormal owing to the collection of the accumulated arrears of previous years including the suspended revenue of the year previous, viz., 1918-19.

(ii) *Mining Revenue.*—Increase Rs. 2,38,161.

The sale proceeds of the gold extracted from the Kolar Mines were realised during the year partly in India and partly in England. The royalty on gold sales in England was received in India at the average rate of exchange of telegraphic transfers on India, whereas in the previous year the royalty on such sales was received in England and adjusted in the accounts at the statutory rate of Rs. 10 per £. The higher rate obtained for gold sold during the year accounts for the increase.

(iii) *Forest Revenue.*—Decrease Rs. 9,74,426.

Owing to the slump in the market for sandal oil, the sandal oil factor took less sandalwood than in the previous year, thus causing a decrease of revenue from sandalwood.

(iv) *Excise Revenue.*—Increase Rs. 4,77,645.

The toddy revenue exceeded the previous year's realisations by 4 lakhs on account of higher shop rent realised from both Government and private shops. There was however a small decrease of Rs. 46,000 under tree-tax.

(v) *Stamp Revenue.*—Decrease Rs. 39,014.

The decrease is small and is mainly under general stamps.

(vi) *Miscellaneous other receipts.*—Increase Rs. 7,86,095.

The increase is mainly due to the new item of revenue, viz., the Income tax, which was introduced from the year under report and which yielded Rs. 7,40,700. There was also an increase of Rs. 1,18,097 under Miscellaneous chiefly due to increase under 'unclaimed deposits,' 'acreage contributions' and 'miscellaneous fines and forfeitures' and other receipts. Stationery, Printing and Army show some small increases over the previous year's actuals. These increases were partly set off by decreases under Pension and Allowances and Education. The decrease under Pensions and Allowances occurred in the contributions from employees of municipalities; and that under Education was the result of the abolition of school fees in middle schools from the 1st July 1920.

Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts.—Decrease Rs. 3,57,619.

The decrease is under all the heads except Industries and Commerce mainly under Interest on investments, Interest on capital for Sandal Oil Factor

Advances, and Agriculture. The fall in interest on investments was due to the of securities during the year to meet the capital outlay of the year. The 1pts under Interest on Sandal Oil Factories during 1919-20 include arrear ad- ments, and this accounts for the large decrease as compared with the amount sted in the previous year.

Commercial Services.—Net Increase Rs. 7,20,161.

The increase in the silver value of the sterling revenue realised in England is a principal reason for the increase under "Electrical Works" and "Sandal Factories". Under "Railways" the decrease was largely the result of eased working expenses due to higher rates of pay granted to the staff and higher prices paid for materials obtained for renewals and replacements.

Debt heads.—Increase Rs. 1,02,66,302.

The increase under Investment Account was in consequence of the larger of Government of India Securities to replenish the cash balance. The amount of Debt represents the amount of 6½ % State Loan floated during the year. The decreases under Insurance and Provident Fund and Savings Banks Deposits are due to the facilities afforded to the subscribers of the State Loan to convert a portion of the amounts at their credit in these deposits as subscription to the State Loan. The credits to Insurance Fund during 1919-20 included interest adjusted for two years, *viz.*, 1918-19 and 1919-20, whereas during the year under report there is credit for only one year's interest.

4. The expenditure of the year 1920-21 under Service and Capital heads amounted to Rs. 4,42,52,999 as against Rs. 4,02,32,001 in the previous year. The total disbursements under all heads including Debt Heads were Rs. 4,93,40,343 as against Rs. 4,02,75,002 in 1919-20.

5. The notable increases and decreases under the several heads as compared the previous year are explained below:—

(i) *Revenue Collection charges.*—Increase Rs. 7,03,892.

The increase is only nominal as almost the whole of this increase is due to the change in the system of allocating the charges relating to high price allowances to low paid officials. During the year 1919-20 these charges were included in a lump under the major head 17. Miscellaneous, while during the year 1918-19 they were exhibited under the respective major heads. The increase for 1919-20 represents the share of these charges classified during the year under this head.

(ii) *Administration.*—Decrease Rs. 4,71,166.

The decrease is the result of two causes. The change of classification during the year under report in respect of charges on account of high prices to low paid officials referred to above explains a fall of about 1½ lakhs, figures for the year under report and the year previous on account of this allowance being 10½ and 11·74 lakhs respectively. The net result of savings under heads General Administration, Miscellaneous and Army and of the excess over previous year's expenditure under Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments accounts for the remaining portion of the decrease as compared with the previous year's expenditure. The absence of special charges on account of the visit of His Majesty the Viceroy which figured in the accounts of 1919-20 accounts for the saving of about 3½ lakhs under General Administration. Under Army, the saving is chiefly in the salaries of non-commissioned officers and men under the Imperial Camel Regiment and the Imperial Service Transport Corps, as the result of adjustments made in the year under report on account of advances granted in previous years to families of men on Field Service which were charged in excess of normal scales in this head in previous years. A special contribution of Rs. 30,000 paid in the year under report to the War Memorial Fund and the transfer of the charges relating to the Kunigal Stud Farm to this Major head from Agriculture during the year under report, adding about 1½ lakhs to the expenditure under this head, counter-balanced the large saving under Army which would otherwise have resulted. The saving under Miscellaneous amounting to about one lakh was in charges on account of food control and food supply establishment and of miscellaneous charges due mainly to the absence during the year of special charges such as those for Peace Celebrations, contribution to the King Edward Memorial

Fund, etc., as in the previous year. The increase under Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments was mainly on account of the Census operations.

(iii) *Public Instruction*.—Increase Rs. 11,19,080.

The increase appears under all heads owing to the general expansion of education in all its branches. The increase on this account amounted to about 1½ lakhs. But as a result of the abolition by Government of the Village School Fund, the debit balance of about 5½ lakhs outstanding on the 30th March 1921 against this fund was adjusted by charging it off to General Revenues under this head and was treated as contribution paid to the fund. The allocation of price allowance charges, as explained in the preceding paragraphs, also accounted for an increase of about 4½ lakhs under this head.

(iv) *Medical Charges*.—Increase Rs. 2,94,581.

Leaving out of account the high price allowance charges allocated in the current year under this head, the net increase as compared with the previous year charges amounted to 1.93 lakhs. This was mainly due to larger expenditure incurred on the purchase of European medicines and partly to increased expenditure under medical school and hospitals and dispensaries.

(v) *Commercial Services*.—Increase Rs. 25,68,909.

The increase represents the progress of expenditure under all capital heads except Krishnarajasagara Works which show a decreased outlay. The progress made during the year in Railway construction, the VI installation works, the Electrical Department and in the Mysore Iron Works, account for the increase in capital outlay under all these heads. The credit of 8 lakhs under Industrial Investment during the current year represents the withdrawal of the amount of 8 lakhs standing at the credit of the separate fund constituted for the development of industrial works, which was ordered to be closed during the year under report.

(vi) *Pensions*.—Increase Rs. 2,37,046.

The increase is mainly on account of the payments of commuted value of pensions made during the year under the new scheme introduced from the commencement of the year under report.

(vii) *Miscellaneous*.—Decrease Rs. 5,24,566.

The usual contributions to the (1) Capitalization Fund, (2) Industrial Development Fund Revenue (3) Famine Insurance Fund and (4) Special reserve for non-recurring expenditure were not adjusted during the year. This fact explains the decrease of about 31 lakhs. There is also a decrease of about one lakh under Grants for Public Improvements which is due to a smaller grant paid to the Mysore City Improvement Fund and to less expenditure on Malnad Improvement Works during the current year than in 1919-20. These decreases were partly set off by increases under other items, the noticeable increase being under Interest on loans and other obligations and Agriculture. The increase under the former is entirely on account of the interest, discount, brokerage, anticipatory interest paid in connection with the flotation of the 6½ per cent State Loan. There were also some small increases under interest adjusted on the larger balances at the credit of the Mining Revenue capitalization Fund and Famine Insurance Fund, which were counter-balanced by comparatively smaller amount of interest adjusted to the credit of the State Life Insurance as against the interest for two years, *viz.*, 1918-19 and 1919-20 adjusted during the previous year. Without taking into account the increase due to the inclusion of high price allowance charges, the rise in expenditure under Agriculture was Rs. 81,315. This was caused by the re-organization of the department sanctioned during the year and by the increased expenditure under experimental fruit cultivation, veterinary and sericultural charges. The principal factors occasioning the large fluctuation in this group of charges are found in the adjustments during the year from and to departmental balance reserves. There was no transfer of balances to the credit of the several departments as there was none available for the purpose, the actual expenditure of all the departments having exceeded their resources. The balance aggregated Rs. 16½ lakhs, at the credit of the several departments and reserves at the beginning of the year was not only completely utilized for meeting such expenditure, but an additional special grant of 5½ lakhs had to be sanctioned out of revenue account.

(viii) *Debt Heads*.—Increase Rs. 50,44,343.

here were heavy withdrawals aggregating 11.41 lakhs under Savings Bank its with a view to secure more profitable and permanent investment in the 6½ at State Loan floated during the year. Similar withdrawals by all the local of their surplus balances at their credit and the comparatively higher level enditure adopted by them account for an excess of over 9½ lakhs in their ings. Under deposits there were larger debits under railway departmental ts and larger sums were also adjusted out of the realizations from the estates umbered inamdars under Government management in repayment of loans nding against them. The increase under advances is the result of variations the several detailed heads comprised therein; the largest increase appearing Industrial Advances is compensated by the decrease under advances for purchase of food grains owing to the cessation of food supply operations ; the current year.

The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,20,79,335 of which 3,11,547 was in State treasuries and Rs. 58,11,770 in banks in India, decreased . 43,982 being the amount of overdrafts with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London. otal nominal value of securities of different kinds held at the close of the year gated Rs. 63.23 lakhs.

ii. Excise.

The year opened with a stock of 10,858 gallons of spirits and fresh Country spirits. facture amounted to 482,845 gallons, making an aggregate of 493,703 gallons; of 1, 2,709 gallons represented wastage and what was used for methylation, leaving stock of 490,994 gallons. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station,alore, was 101,848 gallons, and, that issued in the State, 368,680 gallons, the ce at the close of the year being 20,466 gallons. Bonded depots in the State erved 63 against 64, and arrack shops, 615 against 627 in the previous year. k consumed was 350,607 gallons against 373,551, or a fall from 3.4 drams to rams per head of population. The incidence per head of population in the of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields area was 48 drams st 50, 25 drams against 29 and 36 drams against 25, respectively.

3. Foreign liquor consumed was 20,537 gallons, being 129 gallons more Foreign liquor. the consumption of the previous year. The total revenue from the issue of enses on fixed fees amounted to Rs. 12,456, being an increase of Rs. 1,820 that of the previous year. Licensed date toddy shops numbered 2,106 against Toddy. ; and trees tapped to supply them with toddy were, within the State, 403,571 and 8,172 cocoanut against 419,013 and 9,008, and, in British territory, 22,363 and 7,761 cocoanut against 22,058 and 5,559, respectively, in the previous year. e were 528 licensed bagani toddy shops, and the number of bagani trees tapped, 4,760, representing very slight variations from the corresponding figures of the ons year. There was only one tavern in the Kolar Gold Fields and one bottled beer each in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields. total consumption of country beer increased from 13,085 gallons to 14,602 ns, the increase in the Kolar Gold Fields being 1,673 gallons. One canteen se was issued for 16 days during the year for the Military Camp at Hebbal. khibhoja shops, numbering 33 against 35, were located in the Shimoga district. number of shops licensed to sell ganja was 254 against 252, and the quantity nja sold for consumption was 14,753 seers against 13,740 seers in the previous In 99 shops against 100, opium sold for consumption was 1,559 seers against . Exclusive of licenses held by medical practitioners, chemists and druggists, Intoxicating drugs. if the shops for the sale of methylated spirits, the total number of shops for ale of intoxicating liquors and drugs was 3,791, working out an average of one for every 4 villages and every 1,494 persons, against one shop for every 4 vil- and every 1,483 persons in the previous year.

9. The total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 84,27,577 against Finance. 8,95,518 or an increase of Rs. 5,32,059; and the total collection, to Rs. 81,37,480, ding remissions, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,90,097 against Rs. 1,46,195 (revised) g the preceding year. The total current demand rose from Rs. 77,57,631 to 82,81,382. The actual collection was 96.8 per cent of the total demand against

98 per cent; and the incidence of excise revenue per head of population was Rs. 1-6-11 against Rs. 1-5-10 in the previous year. The total expenditure on all heads amounted to Rs. 4,91,934 against Rs. 4,16,181, being 6 per cent of the total collections. The surplus excise revenue for the year was Rs. 76,34,528 against Rs. 71,42,225. The increase in revenue was mainly under shop rental from kee competition at the annual sales: 57 per cent of the total collection representing license fees or shop rentals. A sum of Rs. 7,80,911 was realised on account of credits to other departments. One noticeable feature in the large rise of excise revenue is the decreased consumption of toddy and country spirits, two main sources of revenue. Consumers used less of, but paid more for, these items—a result at which the policy of Government has always aimed.

Offences.

10. A sum of Rs. 1,045 was disbursed on account of rewards, and the amount of compensation levied was Rs. 8,386 against Rs. 5,380 in the previous year. The number of reported cases of breach of license conditions and other excise offences was 2,588 involving 3,525 persons, which, with the previous year balance, made a total of 3,072 cases involving 4,123 persons to be dealt with. The disposal during the year amounted to 2,601 cases involving 3,589 persons; the pendency being 359 cases involving 534 persons before departmental officers and 112 cases involving 162 persons before magistrates.

Measures to check the drink-habit.

11. Revised rules were issued defining the powers of the excise licensing boards for the cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar and the Kolar Gold Field. In the Bangalore city, the licensing board met thrice and ordered a change in the location of 5 arrack shops and the closing of one arrack shop. The board met twice in the Kolar Gold Fields and ordered 4 arrack shops and one gan shop to be closed. The Mysore board decided upon the closure of one arrack shop. The advisory committee at Hassan discussed subjects relating to the selection of sites for the local toddy shop and to the levy of registration and surcharge fees on the sale of arrack within the local municipal area. The higher rate of duty of Rs. 6 on arrack of 35 u. p. was extended to the Mysore city and the Bowringpet taluk and the minimum selling price was raised from Re. 0-2-4 to Re. 0-3-4 per dra with effect from the 1st July 1921. Enhancement from the same date of the rate of duty was ordered in the case of—

- (a) Ganja from Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 20 per seer of 80 tolas.
- (b) Opium from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60, issue price per seer of 80 tolas.
- (c) Beer from 0-4-6 to 0-6-6 per gallon.

Inspection.

12. The district excise offices of 4 districts, 16 taluk and 14 range offices and bonded depots were inspected by the Excise Commissioner. District Excise Office inspected all the taluk, range and sub-range offices, except in the Bangalore district. Ninety-four per cent of the arrack, toddy, drugs and foreign liquor shops were inspected in Kadur and 18 per cent in Bangalore.

13. The principal administrative measures during the year were—

- (a) Supply of arms to selected officers of the department at one carbine and ten rounds of buckshot ammunition for each.
- (b) Revival of the disposal of toddy shops on a triennial lease.
- (c) Abolition of the posts of District Excise Officers in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur.

ii. (a) Income-Tax.

General.

14. The Mysore Income-tax Regulation, VI of 1920, came into force on 1st July 1920. In order to make necessary arrangements for the preliminary work connected with the levy of the tax, an officer of the grade of Deputy Commissioner had been placed on special duty towards the close of the previous year 1919. He was subsequently invested also with the powers of a Commissioner, under the Income-tax Regulation. From the beginning of January 1921, the administration of the Regulation has been entrusted to the Excise Commissioner, Commissioner of Income-tax. As work connected with the tax in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore was estimated to be specially heavy, an officer of the grade of Senior Assistant Commissioner was appointed Special Income-tax Collector. In the districts, the existing revenue agency has been entrusted with income-tax work as well.

15. Among the important measures undertaken, or items of work done during a year, may be mentioned the following :—

- (i) Issue of rules under the Income-tax Regulation.
- (ii) Prescribing registers, accounts and returns necessary in connection with the levy and collection of the tax.
- (iii) Study of the practical working of the Income-tax Act in the Madras Presidency by the Special Income-tax Collector.

16. The total demand under income-tax for the year was Rs. 9,51,791 and Finance collections amounted to Rs. 6,66,284 or nearly 70 per cent of the entire demand.

iii. Stamps

17. The value and number of stamps of all kinds in stock in the Central Depot the beginning of the year was Rs. 21,05,835 and 2,630,500 respectively. Stamps the value of Rs. 36,93,002 numbering 3,235,573 were received from the Stamp anufactory, raising the value and number of stamps to Rs. 57,98,836 and 5,866,073 spectively. Of these, 2,520,950 stamps of the value of Rs. 14,83,951 were issued local depots, the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury and the Supervisor of the Stamp perintendent's Office, leaving in the Central Depot a balance of 3,345,123 stamps lued at Rs. 43,14,885 at the close of the year. The revenue derived from the le of stamps decreased from Rs. 16,65,111 in 1919-20 to Rs. 16,16,030. The crease is reported to be due to tightness in the money market and the high rate interest demanded on loans and a large amount of money invested in the Mysore ate loan of 1920 and in various joint stock enterprises. The total expenditure the department amounted to Rs. 1,19,094 as against Rs. 1,04,389 in the previous ar. All the offices in the Chitaldrug district, except the Deputy Amildar's Court Harihar and almost all in the districts of Kolar, Kadur, Hassan and Shimoga re inspected by the *ex-officio* inspectors of stamps. A large number of offices mained uninspected in the remaining districts.

iv. State Life Insurance.

18. There were 2,149 proposals during the year as against 2,444 in the previous year. Of these, 1,447 were accepted: 813 being for first insurance and 634 for further insurance; 154 were rejected; 38 temporarily on medical grounds, 116 finally on medical and other grounds; and 548 were pending disposal at the close of the year. Out of the 1,447 proposals accepted, policies were issued in 1,271 cases assuring a bonus of Rs. 12,56,590 on a monthly premium of Rs. 4,528-8-0, and the first premium remained to be paid in the remaining 176 cases. Two hundred and twenty policies held by 102 persons assuring Rs. 1,42,013 (including reversionary bonus addition) matured consequent on the insured attaining 55 years; 21 persons holding 30 policies assuring Rs. 14,635 (including reversionary bonus addition) surrendered their policies; 124 persons holding 244 policies assuring Rs. 1,56,664 (inclusive of reversionary bonus addition) died.

19. The opening balance at the credit of the insurance fund on the 1st July 1920 was Rs. 48,36,209. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 8,04,527, of which, a sum of Rs. 5,48,896 represented premium receipts, a sum of Rs. 1,72,721 was the interest on the monthly balances and a sum of Rs. 82,910 the cost of the State loan bonds purchased. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 4,50,734, of which, a sum of Rs. 4,30,530 was spent in payment of assurances and purchase of bonds, etc., and a sum of Rs. 20,204 on management. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 51,90,002. The percentages of the total expenditure and of the cost of management to the total income were 55.5 and 2.51, as against 54.36 and 2.78, respectively, in the previous year. The balance at the credit of the fund after deducting the unpaid claims was 35.16 per cent of the total liability as against 34.82 in 1919-20.

20. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State life Insurance scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 28,310, of which, 14,766 were of first and 13,547 of further insurance, and the amount assured

[illegible]

by them aggregated Rs. 1,79,73,118 (including reversionary bonuses to policies in force on the 30th June 1912). The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 21,786 assuring Rs. 1,42,88,492 (inclusive of reversionary bonus addition) and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 49,130. Of the remaining 6,524 policies, 5,793 assuring Rs. 33,37,420 were completely discharged and claims on 472 policies assuring Rs. 2,32,395 were pending payment at the end of the year. Two hundred and fifty nine policies were not realizing premia. Of the 5,793 policies completely discharged, 3,192 were by the death of the insured, 1,708 by the insured attaining 55 years, 190 by cancellation, 556 by surrender and 30 by forfeiture; and 117 were automatically adjusted as the premia in arrears equalled the sum assured.

21. There was one admission to the family pension branch during the year for a monthly pension of Rs. 80 for 5 nominees. From the commencement to the end of 1920-21, 1,147 proposals for an assurance of Rs. 15,96,700 were accepted in the public branch. In 942 cases, policies were issued for an annual premium of Rs. 69,798. Six persons holding 8 policies assuring Rs. 11,000 died, 4 surrendered their policies assuring Rs. 3,000 and the premium paid in one case was refunded owing to the death of the nominee.

v. Government Savings Banks.*

22. Twenty one thousand one hundred and fifty seven accounts were current on the 1st July 1920 with an opening balance of Rs. 92,65,768. During the year, there was a net increase of 1,111 in the number of such accounts but the closing balance at credit fell to Rs. 80,37,252. The lower balance at the end of the year is mainly due to the withdrawal of deposits for investment in the 6½% loan floated by the State during the year. Of the total number of current accounts, viz., 22,268, one thousand nine hundred and sixty two with a balance of Rs. 17,14,203 were held by Government Officers in their official capacity, 1,87 with a balance of Rs. 3,65,840 represented security deposits and 1,792 accounts with Rs. 7,30,384 as balance were held on behalf of minors. The number of dead accounts was 16,395 with a balance of Rs. 93,765. The number of private accounts excluding security deposits, etc., was 18,429 with a balance of Rs. 59,57,209 giving an average balance of nearly Rs. 323 as against Rs. 448 in the preceding year. The amount held by depositors on their private account on the 30th June 1921 gives an average† of Rs. 1-0-3 per head of population as against Rs. 1-5-4 on the corresponding date in the previous year. The percentages of professional, domestic, commercial, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were almost the same as in the previous year, viz, 38, 8, 7, 5, 2 and 40 respectively. The total deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 36,75,341 and the total withdrawals to Rs. 52,51,756, the former being less by about 8 lakhs and the latter being more by about 12 lakhs than the corresponding figures in the previous year. The floating of the 6½ per cent loan during the year accounts for this variation.

23. There were 89 village savings banks in operation at the end of July 1921 as against 79 in the previous year. Nine savings associations started work during the year, bringing the total to 224. The Collecting Savings Banks Bangalore, Mysore and Bowringpet had at the end of the year under report 18, 1131, and 721 depositors with balances of Rs. 85,315 Rs. 28,271 and Rs. 28,271 respectively to their credit.

*Note—Some of the figures given in this section are at variance with the corresponding figures given in the State Administration Report for 1919-20. This variation is due to the fact that while the figures furnished during the previous year were based on preliminary accounts, the figures herein mentioned are in accordance with the final accounts.

†The average per head of population is calculated according to the figures pertaining to the Census of 1921, while that of the previous year was based on the figures of 1911.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

i. Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

(Calendar year 1920.)

1. The total number of births recorded during the year was 96,714 (49,770 male and 46,944 female) against 82,550 (42,189 male and 40,361 female) in the previous year, the birth rate being 16·9 per 1,000 of population. The birth rate during the year fell short of the quinquennial mean by 1·9. Compared with 1919, the rate was higher in all the districts except Hassan; and for the whole State it exceeded the death rate by 1·9 per 1,000 of population. Deaths registered in 1920 numbered 85,550 against 93,793 in the previous year and the death rate was 9 per mille of population against 16·4. The death rate among men was 12 and among women 14·7. As in previous years, the death rate per 1,000 of population according to age periods was highest among children under one year and next highest at the age period of 60 and above. Towns returned a higher death rate from influenza than rural areas; and the total mortality for the whole State from this cause was 459 against 232 in the previous year. Necessary medical and other preventive measures were adopted; and over 250 persons were inoculated. Deaths from plague numbered 7,670 against 4,871 in the previous year, working out to a ratio of 4 per mille of population; of which the largest number of deaths, viz., 2,771 was in the Bangalore district. The usual preventive measures were adopted. The number of plague inoculations was 82,890 against 23,048 in the previous year of which the Bangalore district furnished the largest number, viz., 35,640. The total number of plague cases admitted for treatment in the Bangalore and Mysore cities was 170 of which 76 recovered.

ii. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1920.)

2. The Central Sanitary Board was reconstituted with the Sanitary Commissioner as president, and the Superintending Engineer (Sanitary Circle), the Revenue Secretary to Government and two non-official members preferably from the Legislative Council, as members. Seven schemes relating to sanitary measures came under the attention of the Board and a sum of Rs. 67,656 was spent by municipalities on works of sanitation, the outlay by the Mysore and Bangalore City Improvement Trust Boards being Rs. 4,15,621 and Rs. 1,06,542, respectively. The provisions of the Village Sanitation Regulation were introduced into 1,116 villages; separate places for storing manure were set apart in 1,694 villages; village sanitation continued to be attended to by the village improvement committees. The work relating to malnad improvement consisted during the year of clearing of banana and rank vegetation from 149 acres of land around villages; of sinking 31 new and improving 53 old wells; of shifting of the sites of 5 villages; of distribution of large quantities of quinine; and of 18,278 vaccinations of which 14,493 were successful. The number of school children treated at the malnad dispensary was 20,330, of whom 17,689 were returned as cured. Thirty-four towns and villages were inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner and 805 towns and villages by District Health Officers.

iii. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1920.)

3. The total strength of the Vaccination establishment, both permanent and temporary, was 9 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and 158 Vaccinators. The

V-8⁶⁵
 N20
 (B) 1162

total number of vaccine operations performed during the year was 141,451, against 168,493 in the previous year. Of this number, 14·5 per cent was performed by a special staff of vaccinators in the municipalities, 8·4 per cent by medical subordinates in the dispensaries and 75·8 per cent by the district vaccination staff; 85·6 per cent of primary vaccinations and 37·7 per cent of revaccinations were successful, the corresponding figures for the previous year being respectively 88·4 per cent and 42·1 per cent. The work of inspection was conducted by deputy inspectors of vaccination, district health officers and medical subordinates. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected the work of vaccinators and medical subordinates in 34 towns and 7 villages. The total number of children examined during 1920 was 112,535. The year's outlay on vaccination was Rs. 55,816 against Rs. 50,487.

iv. Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar year 1920.)

4. Calves vaccinated during the year numbered 434. Only 306 cases were successful and they yielded paste enough for 205,018 cases. The quantity of vaccine supplied to the district staff of vaccinators and medical subordinates and to outstations was 188,319 and 2,672 units against 224,845 and 55,535 units respectively. The total income from the sale of vaccine, vaccinated calves, etc., was Rs. 3,612 against Rs. 5,908 and the expenditure was Rs. 11,401 against Rs. 9,721. Instruction in the theory and practice of vaccination was given to 32 students.

v. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1920.)

5. The year began with 186* medical institutions in the State; three were opened and one closed down during the year, leaving at the period under review 187 working institutions, including one institution which had been omitted in the report for 1919. Of these, State public institutions numbered 26; State non-public 8; Local fund and municipal institutions 137; Private aided institutions 7; Private non-aided institutions 2; Railway dispensaries 9. There were 57 Hindu *Vaidya salas* and *Unani* dispensaries at work against 56 in 1919.

6. The accommodation provided in all except non-aided institutions consisted of 583 beds for men and 647 beds for women. The special pay wards, in particular, of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, were largely availed of by the public. The beds provided for in-patients in the State non-public and Railway dispensaries were 66 for men and 12 for women against, respectively, 64 and 12. The total number of persons treated in the State public, local and municipal, and private aided institutions was 20,297 in-patients against 20,328, and 1,813,843 out-patient against 1,695,360 in the previous year; Hindus forming the largest section of the number treated. The number of patients dealt with in the State non-public and Railway dispensaries alone was 123,509 against 104,180 in 1919. Patients treated in the Hindu *Vaidyasalas* and *Unani* dispensaries numbered 387,983 against 404,583.

7. Malaria was the most common disease treated during the period. Other diseases were, in the order of frequency, diseases of the digestive system, of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs, diseases of the skin and the eye. Surgical operations were performed on 36,953 patients, including 148 patients that remained at the close of the previous year, against 53,922 during 1919; of these, 33,493 were cured, 3,191 relieved and 56 discharged. Death happened in 120 surgical cases; and the year closed with 93 patients. The omission of 16,796 unimportant operations from this year's report accounts for large decrease in their number. The number of cases treated with X rays, and radiographs taken in the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore were, respectively, 52 and 34 against 489 and 53; and 70 and 41 against 96 and 52 in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

8. The total expenditure incurred on all the medical institutions maintained and aided by the State and by Local and Municipal funds was Rs. 8,93,51.

* Includes the two Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Mysore and Robertsonpet, not taken in account in the previous year's report.

Relief.

Finance.

gainst Rs. 7,66,021, the net cost to Government on the upkeep of the Medical school being Rs. 38,358.

9. There was a working staff of 152 midwives against 135, and cases conducted by them numbered 10,726 against 9,047 in 1919. The strength of the Medical school during the year 1920-21 was 33 in the first year class, 35 in the second year class, 15 in the third year class and 15 in the final year class. Thirty-one students of the 1st year class, 30 in the 2nd year class and 12 in the 3rd year and all students in the final year class were stipendiaries. Of this total strength of 98 students, 6 were lady students. In the examinations held in December 1920 and April 1921, 32 out of 33 among the first year students, 28 out of 35 among the second year students and 15 out of 15 among those of the third and fourth years were successful.

Medical Agency
and Medical
School.

vi. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1920.)

10. The total number of patients treated was 810 of whom fifty-six were cured, 41 improved and 2 discharged otherwise. There were 44 criminal lunatics, of whom 2 were women. Eight criminal lunatics were discharged cured and died. Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under treatment during the year, were 87 (51 men and 36 women) of whom 33 were discharged and 8 died. The total outlay on the institution was Rs. 54,389 against Rs. 60,553, of which the sum of Rs. 9,901 against Rs. 12,267 was the cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Lunatic Asylum,

11. Ninety-one patients were treated during the year. Fifty-seven were discharged and 5 died. The admissions from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, were 3 of whom one died. The total expenditure on the Asylum was Rs. 6,115 against Rs. 5,155.

Leper Asylum.

12. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 1,174 against 954 in 1919; of whom 1,081 were cured, 70 relieved and 23 died. Out-patients treated numbered 16,572 against 17,047 in 1919. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 28,443 against Rs. 21,464.

Maternity
Hospital,
Bangalore.

13. Eight hundred and three in-patients against 732 in 1919 were treated during the year; 765 were labour cases, the rest being cases of diseases peculiar to women. Seven hundred and eighty-five were cured and 18 died. Out-patients numbered 15,785 against 15,937. The cost of the institution was Rs. 17,140 against Rs. 13,333.

Maternity
Hospital at
Robertsonpet.

14. One thousand and seventy in-patients were treated during the year; 865 were discharged cured and otherwise, 156 were relieved and 19 died. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 24,804 against Rs. 20,373.

Vani Vilas,
Hospital,
Mysore.

15. Five hundred and ninety-three patients were treated during the year, of whom 460 were discharged cured and otherwise, and 133 died. The outlay on the institution was Rs. 11,881 against Rs. 8,281.

Epidemic
Diseases
Hospital,
Bangalore.

16. In-patients treated during the year numbered 1,995 against 2,111 in 1919; 238 were discharged cured and otherwise, and 662 were relieved. There were 3,450 out-patients against 15,730. Of the total number of both kinds of patients, 3,287 were men, 4,849 women and 3,309 children. Two hundred and thirty-four in-patients and 8,221 out-patients were treated for conjunctiva; 212 in-patients and 1,578 out-patients for diseases of the cornea; and 240 of the former and 494 of the latter for diseases of the iris. Surgical operations were performed on 1,967 patients; of whom 1,638 were discharged cured, 301 were relieved and 10 failed. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 36,590 against Rs. 34,968.

Minto
Ophthalmic
Hospital,
Bangalore.

vii. Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

(Calendar year 1920.)

17. Four hundred and twenty two articles relating to 161 cases were received for toxicological examination against 389 articles in 1919. Of these, 103 cases were

of blood and seminal stains, 48 of suspected human poisoning and 11 of abscesses. In 94 cases, poisons such as arsenic, *datura*, etc., were detected giving a percentage of 58.4. One hundred and forty articles were received for chemical analysis, 130 of them being samples of water. The number of samples received for bacteriological investigation was 1,230 against 2,428 in 1919. Of them, 729 were samples of water, 270 samples of blood and 202 of discharges. Two hundred and forty samples of water were examined quantitatively to discover the proportion of bacteria per cubic centimetre, whereby to test the efficiency of filters; and 100 samples of water were examined for the presence of lactose fermenters.

18. In the School of Hygiene, 21 students were trained for the diploma of Sanitary Inspectors. Twenty-four candidates, including 3 of the previous year, appeared for the final examination and 18 passed.

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

i. Mysore University.

1. Dr. Brajendranath Seal, M.A., Ph. D., took charge of the office of Vice-Chancellor on the 15th December 1920. The Fellows of the Senate were given the privilege of electing a member to the University Council. The Senate as reconstituted in 1919 continued in office and met twice in the year. Among the more important recommendations made by it were :—

Senate, Council.

- (a) Course of studies and scheme of examination for the M. A. degree in Kannada.
- (b) Simplification of the course for the University Entrance Examination.
- (c) Proposals for satisfactorily meeting the increasing demand for University education in Science.
- (d) Reforms that may be adopted by the Mysore University in the light of the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission.

2. The total number of students on the rolls of the three Arts Colleges, including the Maharani's College, and of the Engineering College, was 1,045 against 32 in the previous year; of whom, 153 were in the Engineering College. The B. E. degree examination was held for the first time in the year. The results of the several public examinations were as follows :—

Instruction and Examination.

Examination	Examined	Passed
M. A.	19	15
B. A., Part I	216	166
B. A., Part II	198	98
B. Sc., English	34	31
B. Sc., Optionals	37	29
B. Com.	29	20
Intermediate in Engineering	42	31
Entrance	911	282
First year certificate	57	15
B. E.	34	29

3. Four girl candidates qualified for the B. A. degree.

4. The third convocation of the University was held on the 1st November 1920 under the presidency of His Highness the Chancellor; and Sir Leslie C. Miller, Kt., B.E., Vice-Chancellor, addressed the graduates. Eleven courses of extension lectures were arranged to be delivered during the year. Two committees (one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore) were constituted of the Graduates Appointment Bureau of the University, for promoting the interests of the Mysore graduates in securing suitable employment. The University of Mysore was admitted by the Oxford and London Universities to the privileges of the Statute on Colonial and Indian Universities. The B. A. (Science) and B. Sc. graduates of the Mysore University were recognised as eligible for admission to the Medical Course of the Madras University. The Mysore University was represented at the Congress of the Universities of the British Empire, 1921. Three hundred and thirty-four volumes were added to the University Library bringing the total number of volumes to 8,934; and 194 printed books and 143 manuscripts were added to the Central Library, making a total of 10,981 books and 9,634 manuscripts. Texts in Kannada poetry for the Entrance examination of 1922 were published by the University. Several rare Sanskrit and Kannada works in manuscripts were collected and the printing of seven works was completed during the year. Original work was done in different departments of the Central College in investigations relating to Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Mathematics.

General.

Finance.

5. Endowments accepted during the year amounted to Rs. 12,552, bringing the total value of endowments at the close of the year to Rs. 1,58,413. The income of the University from all sources amounted to Rs. 7,95,160 and expenditure Rs. 7,63,445, the corresponding figures of the previous year being Rs. 7,95,087 and Rs. 8,08,975 respectively.

ii. Education.

6. The following were among the important events and administrative measures of the year:—

- (1) The celebration of the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
- (2) The distribution of war medallions among school children in commemoration of the Pe celebration.
- (3) Conference of educational officers in Bangalore in September 1920.
- (4) Organisation of a provident fund for teachers of aided schools.
- (5) Issue of orders on the educational memorandum defining the future policy to be adopted the department.
- (6) Delegation of additional powers to the Inspector-General of Education, as well as to Circle Inspectors of schools.
- (7) Issue of orders sanctioning the appointment of full-time Office Assistants to the Ci Inspectors.
- (8) Opening of the office of the additional District Inspector for Hindustani schools in malnad districts with headquarters at Chikmagalur.
- (9) Sanctioning 2 Urdu Assistant Inspectresses for the inspection of Urdu Girls' schools, the discontinuance of the appointment of 20 educational supervisors.
- (10) Transfer of the control of Kannada Girls' schools in Hassan, Kadur, Shimoga and Ch drug districts to the Assistant Inspectresses appointed to their charge.
- (11) Abolition of the Kannada Girls' High school classes in the Empress Girls' school, Tur and in the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore; of the Kannada High schools at Davan Dodballapur and Tirthahalli; of the upper Secondary classes in the District No school, Bangalore; of the practical agricultural class attached to the Training Ce at Mysore; and of the home industries classes, as well as the special industrial cl attached to the Vani Vilas Institute.
- (12) Abolition of fees in all Anglo-Vernacular schools in the State from the 1st July 1920, the enhancement of grants to aided Anglo-Vernacular and middle schools to compe their loss of fee income.
- (13) Sanctioning the revision of the rules of the Lower Secondary examination.
- (14) Grant of certain concessions in respect of the education of the children of the Mi classes.
- (15) Reorganisation of the staff of the Maharani's High school at Mysore.
- (16) Exemption of the depressed class students from payment of application fees for the I Secondary and S.S.L.C. examinations for a period of three years.
- (17) Establishment of private agencies in the place of Government branch book depots fo retail sale of departmental publications.
- (18) Holding of a Scout rally at Bowringpet.

General Statistics. Number of schools and colleges.

7. The number of public institutions fell from 10,341 to 9,698 or by 643 their strength from 328,290 to 313,753 or by 14,537. There was a decrease o in the total number of public and private institutions. The total strength of public and private institutions was 324,555 against 339,969 in the previous Of this number, 268,657 were boys and 55,898 girls. The decrease in the nu of institutions is reported to have been caused by the closing of many aided vi day and night schools, which had been languishing owing to the apathy of vill concerned and their failure to pay their share of contribution towards the teac salaries, the lack of guidance and supervision for want of adequate inspecting ag and the continuance of abnormal economic conditions in and outside the f The average daily attendance in the public institutions improved during the and was 232,369 or 79 per cent of the average number on the monthly rolls, ag 227,993 or 75 per cent in the previous year. The Mysore district had the le number of public and private institutions, while Kadur district had the sm number of public, and Shimoga the smallest number of private institutions. proportion of pupils to the population of the State was 1 in 17 and to area 1 square mile. There was one school for every 2.8 square miles of area and for

3 persons of the population. The following table shows the number of pupils in the boys' and girls' institutions for 1920-21 :—

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for		Number of pupils in institutions for	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
4. Public Institutions—				
Colleges	*2		23	
Secondary schools including collegiate High schools—	...			
English High schools	17	3	7,211	104
Vernacular High schools	6	1	232	17
English Middle schools	303	13	50,196	1,928
Vernacular Middle schools	76	103	9,013	11,716
Primary schools	8,206	594	199,801	22,173
Special Instruction—				
Training institutions	7	3	452	43
Forest and Medical schools	2	...	99	...
Industrial schools	20	3	1,054	127
Engineering schools	2	...	165	...
Commercial schools	4	...	332	...
Sanskrit schools	57	...	1,861	...
Agricultural schools	2	...	37	...
Schools for the deaf-mutes and the blind... ..	2	...	54	...
Practical instruction classes	244	28	6,366	749
Telegraph Training class	...	...	...	...
Total	8,950	748	276,896	36,857
3. Private Institutions—				
Advanced and elementary	776	6	10,724	78
Grand Total	9,726	754	287,620	36,935

* Does not include the University and the Sanskrit Colleges.

8. Exclusive of the University and Sanskrit colleges, there were two colleges, one for teaching and the other for oriental learning, with a total strength of 23. The aggregate direct outlay on these institutions was Rs. 84,730 or 1·76 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The number of secondary public institutions was 20 English and 7 Kannada high schools, and 316 anglo-vernacular and vernacular middle schools. The total strength of the English high schools was 7,205 boys and 110 girls; and of vernacular high schools, 232 boys and 17 girls. The total strength of English middle schools was 49,253 boys and 2,871 girls; and of vernacular middle schools, 8,892 boys and 11,837 girls. The direct outlay on secondary education for boys was Rs. 11,78,025 or 8·32 per cent of the total expenditure on high schools and 14·08 per cent on middle schools. The average annual cost per pupil on secondary education was Rs. 18-6-1. The total number of public primary schools was 8,800; of which 8,206 were for boys with a strength of 199,801 and 594 were for girls with a strength of 22,173. The direct outlay on primary education for boys was Rs. 12,11,579 or 25·18 per cent of the total expenditure against Rs. 8,88,950 or 21·34 per cent in the previous year, the average annual cost per pupil being Rs. 6-9-4. The total number of public schools for special instruction was 374, of which 340 were for boys and 34 for girls. There were in 10 public training institutions, besides the Training College at Mysore; 7 of these were district normal schools for men, and 3 were schools for women. The total number of pupils in all the 10 public training schools was 495 against 482; 452 boys and 43 girls. There were one forest and one medical school with a total strength of 99. Industrial schools numbered 23—20 for boys and 3 for girls—total strength being 1,051 boys and 130 girls. Thirteen of these were Government institutions, the rest being aided. There were two engineering schools with a total strength of 165; the strength of the sub-overseers' class being 28 and the mechanical engineering class 137. Four commercial schools, 2 public—one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore—and 2 aided, had an aggregate strength of

Private institutions advanced and elementary.

332 pupils. There were 57 Sanskrit schools with a total strength of 1,861; of which 1,747 were boys and 114 were girls, against 56 schools with a total strength of 1,747 in the previous year. The number of public schools for practical instruction was 272 with a total strength of 7,115 pupils (boys and girls). The strength of the school for the deaf-mutes and the blind, Mysore, was 54 against 49; and the hostel attached to it was continued. The direct outlay on special education for boys was Rs. 4,09, the annual average cost per pupil being Rs. 36-15-5. The number of private institutions, advanced and elementary, was 782, against 868 in the previous year, which 776 were for boys, with a total strength of 9,887 against 10,738 in the previous year. One hundred and forty-seven of these schools did not conform to the departmental curriculum. Some of these schools which worked according to that curriculum were converted into grant-in-aid schools. The aggregate direct expenditure on education in all stages for boys during the year amounted to Rs. 28,83,404. Forty-six hostels for boys were maintained at a cost of Rs. 79,555. The number of candidates that sat for the S. S. L. C. examination was 1,713; 504 passed in full, and 255 secured compartmental passes. In the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination 59 candidates passed out of 147 registered and 144 examined. For the English Lower Secondary examination 3,659 candidates were registered, 3,493 examined and 2,187 passed. Out of 4,320 candidates registered for the Vernacular Lower Secondary examination, 4,159 were examined and 2,096 passed. Four out of five graduate teachers passed the Preliminary Training examination. Out of 429 sent up and 414 examined, 242 passed the preliminary test, and 88 out of 158 teachers passed the final test of the teachers' certificates examination of all non-collegiate grades. The total number of candidates registered for the different grades in different subjects of the Mysore Government Commercial examinations was 408, of whom, 400 were examined and 200 declared successful: 50 in the senior grade and 150 in the junior grade. From the Training College, 4 and 15 candidates appeared for their respective preliminary collegiate and secondary grade tests, and 4 and 11 respectively passed. In the Upper Secondary and the Lower Secondary Training examinations, 27 and 49 were examined and 18 and 30 passed in the respective examinations. In the Upper Secondary examination (Kannada and Urdu) 43 passed out of 43 examined; and in the Agricultural Training examination all 18 examined were successful. From the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, 58 students appeared for the Madras Government Technical examination in different branches, and 44 succeeded, 5 taking a first class. For the Mysore Sub-Overseer's examination, 19 appeared for the senior and 9 for the junior from the engineering section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, and 3 of them passed, 3 being placed in the first class in the senior and 1 in the first class in the junior test. For the Technical Board examination of the Mechanical Engineering school, 35 students appeared for the different grades of electrical and mechanical engineering examinations and 22 were successful.

Women's education.

9. There was a decrease in both the number and strength of public schools for girls, the former showing a fall of 20 from 768 to 748 and the latter a fall of 37,420 to 36,857, of whom 114 girls were in the 57 Sanskrit schools for girls. Of the total number of schools for girls, 3 were English High schools, one was a Kannada High school (the Kannada High school classes attached to the English Girls' school and the Vani Vilas Institute having been abolished); 13 were English middle schools; and 103 Vernacular middle schools; 594 were primary schools; and 34 special schools including 3 training schools. The Vani Vilas Institute and the London Mission Girls' High school at Bangalore and the Maharani's High school at Mysore continued to maintain a high standard of efficiency. The number of home education classes increased from 12 to 14 but their strength decreased from 215 to 18. Of the 25 girls that appeared for S. S. L. C. examination 18 were declared eligible for college course and public service. Out of the 11 girls sent up for the Upper Secondary examination, 7 passed; and, out of the 83 registered for the English Lower Secondary examination, 77 were examined and 60 passed. Out of the 404 registered for the Vernacular Lower Secondary examination, 404 were examined and 219 passed. In the preliminary test of the Teachers' Certificate examination 64 sent up; and in the examination for proficiency in sewing, 4 passed out of 8 examined. The total direct outlay on women's education during the year was Rs. 5,90,727; of which Rs. 3,12,835 was incurred on secondary education and Rs. 2,39,404 on primary education and Rs. 38,488 on special education. Six hundred

ere maintained for girls at a cost of Rs. 4,828. Education for girls continued to be free except in aided European schools.

10. Of the total number of pupils in public schools, 35,503 learnt English, 1,401 classical languages and 287,998 Vernaculars. The percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the years 1919-20 and 1920-21 is given in the following table:—

	High		Middle English		Middle Vernacular		Upper Primary Vernacular		Lower Primary Vernacular	
	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21
Boys	1'91	2'09	8'34	11'27	2'09	2'26	43'77	43'65	43'89	40'73
Girls	0'26	0'27	1'89	2'12	2'36	2'20	33'93	34'91	61'56	60'50

Languages taught and standard of instruction.

11. Of the total number of pupils of all institutions in the State, the number of Mahomedan pupils was 41,190 or 12'69 per cent. Of this number, 31,993 pupils belonged to schools exclusively maintained for the Mahomedan community, 230 to village indigenous schools and 8,967 to other schools. Of the total Mahomedan pupils under instruction, 9 were in colleges, 452 in high schools, 10,987 in middle schools, 28,694 in primary schools and 1,048 in technical schools. Of the 316 Anglo-Vernacular middle schools, 8 were Anglo-Hindustani schools. There were 8 Hindustani Middle schools for boys and 27 for girls. Of the primary schools 8 were Hindustani schools for boys. Of the 2,281 adult or night schools 136 were for Mahomedans. In the S. S. L. C. examination, out of 80 examined 23 candidates passed; in the Urdu Upper Secondary examination, 9 passed out of 24 registered and 23 examined; in the English Lower Secondary examination, 142 passed out of 214 registered and 203 examined; in the Vernacular Lower Secondary examination, out of 351 registered and 338 examined, 209 passed; and, out of 57 attempted and 55 examined, 47 passed the preliminary test of the Teachers' Certificate examination. Eleven scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 each were allotted to Mahomedan pupils from the Gumbuz Funds; and 5 Government scholarships of Rs. 25 each to Mahomedan boys of the State studying in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, in addition to the backward and literary scholarships granted from the respective funds.

Mahomedan education.

12. The number of schools for panchama and other depressed classes was 9 against 730 in the previous year. Of these, the Central Panchama Institute, Mysore, had an anglo-vernacular and a Kannada high school section, with a total strength of 225 against 171 in the previous year. The panchama boarding schools Tumkur and Chikmagalur had also anglo-vernacular and Kannada Middle school sections with a strength of 58 and 62 pupils respectively. The remaining schools were all of the primary grade. The total number of panchama pupils under instruction was 17,150; the percentage of panchama pupils to the total panchama population was 1'91 and to the school going population 12'16. The students of the panchama community have, for a period of 3 years, been exempted from payment of admission and application fees for the Lower Secondary and S.S.L.C. examinations and from school fees for the S. S. L. C. course. In the panchama boarding schools Tumkur and Mysore there were industrial sections; and 8 weaving schools were opened as an experimental measure for the boys of this community in a few select places. There were 39 schools for *lambanis*, 5 for *kuntis*, 4 for hill tribes and for *waddars*. Two hundred and fifty scholarships at the rate of Rs. 2 each were allotted to the pupils of the primary grade out of the available number of 250, and scholarships at the rate of Rs. 4 each out of the available number of 100 were allotted to the pupils of the lower secondary grade. For the English classes, out of the available sum of Rs. 15,000, 184 scholarships varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 amounting to Rs. 13,798 were granted; and for industrial training 30 scholarships of Rs. 6 each and 20 scholarships of Rs. 8 each were granted. Inclusive of Gumbuz and Pallegar scholarships, the total sum spent on scholarships granted

Backward and depressed classes

during the year to the depressed classes was Rs. 93,648. The number of scholarships varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 granted to the backward classes was 885.

Adult and night schools.

Adult and night schools intended for the education of labourers, artisans, agriculturists and others, unable to attend school during the day, fell from 2,621 to 2,281; of which 2,145 were for Hindus and 136 for Mahomedans. This marked decrease is reported to be due to the indifference of the working classes to the benefit accruing to their children by these institutions, owing to adverse economic conditions. The total number on the rolls on the 30th June 1921 in these schools was 32,541 against 43,235 in the previous year.

Students' hostels.

13. The total number of hostels for students was 46 against 41 in the previous year; 40 being for boys and 6 for girls. The total number of boarders in these hostels was 1,667; of these 52 were in the college department, 12 of them being ladies from the Maharani's High School Hostel and Women's Home, Mysore. 799 were in the secondary department; and 492 were in the primary and 324 in special schools. The total expenditure incurred on hostels was Rs. 84,383 against Rs. 1,10,887 in the previous year; contributions from State funds being Rs. 32,000 and from fees, subscriptions and endowments Rs. 52,320.

Scholarships.

14. The total outlay incurred on scholarships during the year was Rs. 2,38,600 or 4.96 per cent of the total outlay on education. The value of scholarships held in arts colleges, was Rs. 27,842; in professional colleges and training schools Rs. 83,240; in secondary schools, Rs. 91,491; in primary schools, Rs. 2,340; and in special schools other than training schools, Rs. 33,687. The following, among other scholarships already noticed, were granted during the year: 6 scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 to the sons of Pallegar pensioners; 72 scholarships ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 each to the sons of the military classes; 51 scholarships for study in foreign countries; 15 Khadayata scholarships ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 each and amounting to Rs. 2,620, of which 12 were for study in various colleges for arts or science at Bombay, Baroda, Ahmedabad and 2 in Grant Medical College, Bombay, 1 being in the Engineering College at Poona; technical scholarships varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 each a month for study outside the State of industrial and commercial subjects, 4 of these scholarships being in the V. J. T. Institute and 8 in the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay, 5 in School of Arts, Madras, and 1 in the school of arts in Calcutta; 6 scholarships Rs. 30 each for the study of veterinary science at the Bombay Veterinary College. There were in all 23 medical scholars including 2 ladies. Of these, 11 in Medical College, Madras, 6 in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, one in Ferguson College, Poona, and 2 ladies in the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi were studying the western system, and 3 others having completed the *ayurvedic* *pandits'* courses were further studying the western systems of medicine. The expenditure on these medical scholarships was Rs. 10,898, of which Rs. 8,044 was the study of western medicine and Rs. 2,854 for the study of indigenous system.

Grants-in-aid.

15. The expenditure in the shape of grants-in-aid to educational institutions amounted to Rs. 6,96,351 or 14.47 per cent of the total expenditure on education against Rs. 4,69,798 or 11.28 per cent in 1919-20. Contributions from the various funds making up the total outlay under this head were:—Rs. 4,25,371 from State funds; Rs. 63,813 from fees; Rs. 7,426 from Municipal funds, Rs. 1,206 from Local funds, and Rs. 1,98,535 from other sources. Out of the State contribution, a sum of Rs. 44,802 was allotted to high schools, Rs. 29,465 to Anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools for boys; Rs. 21,426 to anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools for girls; Rs. 2,79,837 for primary schools for boys; Rs. 30,104 to primary schools for girls; Rs. 6,062 to Sanskrit schools; and Rs. 13,675 to special institutions. The expenditure in the shape of grants-in-aid from State funds for buildings and furniture was Rs. 28,364; of which, a sum of Rs. 18,669 was allotted to building works and Rs. 9,695 to books, apparatus and furniture. Of the total expenditure on Government buildings, a sum of Rs. 78,599 was spent from the education budget.

Boy Scouts of Mysore.

16. The record of the boy scout movement during the year was one of sustained progress with 28 registered centres. Seventeen new scout troops were registered, bringing the total number of active troops to 85 with an aggregate membership of 2,000 scouts. Nine new scout associations were organized and 8 training classes for scout officers were conducted by the Director and assistants. The most important scout function, organised during Christmas

the year, was the second Mysore State Scout Rally at Bowringpet under the presidency of Mr. R. H. Campbell, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja. The gathering was made up of 500 scouts of the State and of scouts and scout commissioners from the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, from Madras, from Mangalore and from Secunderabad. The expenses of the function were met by the public of the Bowringpet taluk. The Director of Boy scouts was deputed by Government to attend the All-India Scout Officers' conference held at Calcutta on the 20th and 21st August 1920. The Mysore Boy Scout Fund commenced its operations during the year with an assured sum of Rs. 4,000.

17. The Inspector-General of Education inspected 165 institutions in addition to attending 22 meetings outside headquarters. The number of institutions inspected by the other officers of the department was 3,107, of which, 536 were inspected by Circle Inspectors of Bangalore and Mysore; 105 by the Inspectress and 597 by the Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' schools and 1,866 by District Inspectors. Inspection.

18. The total expenditure on public instruction during the year was Rs. 48,09,835 against Rs. 41,65,137 in the previous year. The following statements show the direct and indirect expenditure on education, the details of outlay and the sources from which education was financed:— Finance.

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University education		School education General		School education Special		Total
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
For men ...	Rs. 62,442	Rs. 22,288	Rs. 11,78,025	Rs. 12,11,579	Rs. 1,24,413	Rs. 2,84,732	Rs. 28,83,479
For women ...	...	...	3,12,835	2,39,404	22,753	15,735	5,90,727
Total ...	62,442	22,288	14,90,860	14,50,983	1,47,166	3,00,467	34,74,206

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs. 93,968	Rs. 2,50,348	Rs. 2,38,600	Rs. 3,05,043	Rs. 96,925	Rs. 3,50,795	Rs. 13,35,679

19. The sources from which the amount required for the above expenditure was drawn were as follows:— Sources of expenditure.

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21
	Rs.	Rs.		
State funds ..	27,07,467	32,12,800	65'01	66'79
Local funds ..	7,91,339	10,97,454	19'00	22'81
Municipal funds ..	9,825	10,134	'23	'21
Fees ..	3,72,831	2,14,052	8'95	4'45
All other sources ..	2,83,672	2,75,445	6'81	5'74
Total ..	41,65,134	48,09,885		

20. A sum of Rs. 27,74,540 was spent on Government institutions ; Rs. 6,96,352 on aided institutions ; Rs. 3,01,968 on buildings and furniture ; Rs. 3,315 on municipal schools and Rs. 10,23,711 on the several items under indirect expenditure. The average cost of education per head of population was Re. 0-13-6 against Re. 0-11-8 in 1919-20, the share borne by the State revenue being Re. 0-9-0 against Re. 0-7-7. Calculated on direct expenditure, the average annual cost of educating each pupil in Government institutions was Rs. 17-2-6 against Rs. 13-15-3. The average cost in aided schools was Rs. 5-3-7 against Rs. 4-8-7 ; of which, the contribution from State funds was Rs. 3-3-1 and from Local and Municipal funds Re. 0-1-1. The total expenditure (direct and indirect) on women's education during the year was Rs. 6,12,712, the contribution from State funds being Rs. 4,17,430, from Local funds Rs. 1,14,470, from Municipal funds Rs. 219, from fees Rs. 6,917 and from other sources Rs. 73,670.

iii. Encouragement to authors.

21. Out of the annual provision of Rs. 5,000 for encouragement to authors, a sum of Rs. 2,362 was spent on the purchase of books and journals. Among the more important books and journals purchased out of the above provision, the following may be mentioned :—

200 copies of Upadhyaya Sarvaswa.	72 copies of Ananda Chandrike.
12 copies of Mythic Society Journal.	12 copies of Karnataka Nandini.
15 copies of Social Service Quarterly.	50 copies of Karnataka Kavieharitre.
50 copies of Knowledge and Practice.	100 copies of Mahilasakhi.
39 copies of Light to the Blind.	5 sets of Sanskrit Tantrik Texts.
36 copies of Drawing books, parts i and ii.	5 sets of Principles of Tantra.

A sum of Rs. 1,010 was also paid as remuneration for the portions taken out from the works of some authors for the compilation of departmental books as well as for purchasing the copyright of certain books.

iv. Literature.

22. During the year 110 books and periodicals were registered as against 272 in the previous year. Of these, 60 were in the vernaculars spoken in the State, 40 were in English and other European languages, 2 in the Indian classical languages and 8 in more languages than one. Arranged according to subject matter, 14 were books on religion, 4 on science, 2 on history, 5 on biography and 4 on philosophy, 1 being on art. Nine were works of fiction and 71 of a miscellaneous nature, not coming under any of the above heads.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

i. Muzrai.

1. There were 151 major and 928 minor institutions under Government management. Estimates amounting to Rs. 79,663 were sanctioned during the year on account of construction and repairs, a sum of Rs. 10,000 being met from the annual State grant and the balance from the funds at the credit of temples and the contribution of devotees. Scales of expenditure were revised in the case of 7 major institutions and the levy of *sevartha* fees at revised rates was authorised with respect to 3 institutions. The properties of 8 mutts continued under Government management. Government recognised the nomination of a successor to one mutt at Melkote, to another mutt at Talkad and to a third mutt at Tirthahalli. Sri Arkesvaraswami temple at Closepet was recognised as a major institution, its scale of expenditure being revised and its land endowments taken under Government control. Services in the Gumbuz and its affiliated Masjids at Seringapatam were regularly conducted. A sum of Rs. 500 was contributed from the estates of the late Prince Gulam Mahomed, Calcutta, for *fateha*, alms giving, etc., during the *urus* of the late Tippu Sultan and Nawab Hyder Ali at the Gumbuz. The income for the year from Prince Gulam Mahomed's charity fund was Rs. 6,230 and the expenditure Rs. 5,899. The opening and closing balances for the year were Rs. 3,834 and Rs. 4,165 respectively. The number of recipients of charity under this fund was 157, of whom 94 were Mahomedans, 44 Christians and 19 Brahmins. Grant-in-aid from State funds was given during the year to:—

Muzrai Institutions.

	Rs.
(1) Friend-in-need Society, C. & M. Station, Bangalore	... 600
(2) Girdlestone Home for incurables, C & M. Station, Bangalore	... 300
(3) Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage, Bangalore City, Permanent Rs. 50 per mensem and temporary Rs. 100	... 1,800
(4) Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore City	.. 225
(5) Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartana Sabha, Melkote	.. 120
(6) Anathalaya, Mysore, Permanent Rs. 50 per mensem and temporary Rs. 100 per mensem	.. 1,800
(7) Abalasrama, Bangalore City	... 96

2. The strength of the Sanskrit College at Melkote was 3 students in the college and 38 students in the school department. Of the 3 college students that sat for the Mysore Vidvat examination, 2 passed; one in the final Dharmashastra and the other in the first part of the Tarka Vidvat examination. An additional grant of Rs. 75 a month was, at the instance of the Board of Sanskrit studies, sanctioned by Government for scholarships tenable in the college, high school and *Veda* departments. A full time Vyakarana teacher was appointed during the year. The strength of the Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit college was 104 students in 18 classes. One passed the entrance examination of the Mysore Sahitya Vidvat course, for which 2 had appeared; and 6 passed the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination for which 7 had sat. The strength of the Ayurvedic College during the year was 23 students, of whom 16 were stipendiary and the rest free. Seven sat for and 3 passed in the second class of the first Vidvat examination.

Sanskrit and Ayurvedic colleges.

3. Nine deposits of the total sum of Rs. 19,859 were accepted under the charitable endowment rules during the year; making up the aggregate endowments to various private charities, deposited with Government, to Rs. 6,70,559. A sum of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees out of the surplus funds at the credit of Muzrai institutions and also out of *puduvat* amounts was invested in the $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent Mysore Government loan of 1920. Permission was given to grant loans out of the balances at the credit of Muzrai institutions to local bodies or other Muzrai institutions.

Finance.

ii. Amrit Mahal.

4. The condition of cattle was generally good except for a short outbreak of anthrax, rinderpest and black quarter which accounted for the death of 274 animals. The stock on hand at the close of the year was 9,072 or 343 head of cattle more than in the previous year. There were 1,490 births, 711 of the calves being male and 779 female. The birth rate calculated on the average number of cows for 12 months was 36.72 per cent against 38.55 in the previous year. The death rate was 8.65 against 7.41. The number of cattle sold during the year was 284 against 615, the amount realised thereby being Rs. 41,855 of which a sum of Rs. 39,015 was the sale proceeds of 246 bullocks, sold by public auction, working out the average price of each bullock at Rs. 158-9-6. The stock of sheep at the close of the year was 151. The control of the sheep farm and of the milch cattle was transferred to the Live Stock Expert. The demand under all heads amounted to Rs. 64,178 against Rs. 1,23,524 and the receipts to Rs. 59,744. The total expenditure on the department was Rs. 43,068 against Rs. 41,347.

iii. Archæology.

5. A systematic inspection of ancient monuments in the State by local officers was prescribed with a view to their preservation. The Kannada texts of the revised edition of the Sravana-Belgola volume were completely translated and nearly 70 plates got ready for illustration. The general index of the volumes of the Epigraphia Carnatica as well as a supplement to volume xii (Tumkur) consisting of about 300 newly discovered inscriptions, was in the press. A revised catalogue of books in the office library was nearly completed. Seven plates illustrating temples of architectural interest were prepared. Selections relating to matters of social and historical interest were made from the inscriptions. The chapter relating to "Kannada language and literature" of the Mysore Gazetteer with a bibliography was in the press. Thirty villages were visited during the year and 35 new records copied, of which 10 are in Telugu, 4 in Nagari, 3 in Tamil and the rest in Kannada. A set of copper plates of great historical value was found in the T.-Narsipur taluk. It relates to the Gangas and registers a grant in A. D. 900 by King Marasimha to a scholar named Munjaraya, otherwise known as Vachhanghala Bhatta. Artistically executed in respect of both writing and composition, these plates record several items of information specially with regard to the later kings of the Ganga dynasty and are perhaps the longest Ganga copper plates yet discovered. The following ancient manuscripts were examined:—*Sastrasamuchchaya*, a Kannada prose work bearing on Jaina philosophy by Maghanandi, a Jaina teacher of about the middle of the 13th century; *Rasa-Ratnakara*, a work in Sanskrit on medicine by Bhatta Sriramesvara, son of Mahopadhyaya Sarvajna Vishnu, probably of the 14th century; *Vaidyanighantusara*, another treatise in Sanskrit on medicine in the form of a lexicon by Chikkana Pandita, a Jaina author, patronised by the Mysore King, Chikka-Deva Raja Odeyar (1672-1702); *Ramayana*, a Telugu *Champu* by Suyalarya, son of Appalarya, younger brother of Narasimha, the vanquisher of Sakalyamalla; *Saugandhikuparinaya*, a voluminous romance in Kannada poetry in the *Shatpadi* metre by the Mysore King, Krishnaraja Odeyar III (1799-1839); and *Grahana-darpana* in Sanskrit by the same author, written in 1842, giving an account of 82 eclipses, 22 solar and 60 lunar, occurring in the cycle of 60 years from 1842 to 1902, and illustrated by diagrams.

iv. Government Press.

6. Two strikes occurred in the Government Press during the year. The first strike took place on the 6th July 1920 without notice. But having regard to prevailing labour conditions throughout the country and the need for relief, Government bestowed careful consideration on the question of the nature and extent of redress required and passed orders revising the system of payment on piece-work in the Press and very substantially increasing the wages of the employees. This revision entailed on Government actually an increase of 37 per cent over

previous expenditure in respect of establishment, in addition to the high price allowances previously sanctioned, and was to the following effect:—

- (i) All compositors to be divided into four classes: those under five years of service being treated as temporary and paid on piece-work system as at present; those between five and ten years of service being put in the third class; those between ten and fifteen years of service in the second class; and lastly those above fifteen years being allotted to the first class, with a varying scale of payment for each of the first three classes. Similar classifications with corresponding variations in wages were introduced in the case of machine-men and ballers.
- (ii) Ordinarily, working hours will be six hours (11 A.M. to 5-30 P.M., with an interval of half an hour); for extra work between 5-30 and 6-30 P.M., the men will be paid at the hourly rate of each class. Besides their wages, an allowance of ten rupees for all salaries of twenty rupees and above will be paid. Five days' casual leave on full pay per year will be granted. The strikers will be treated as on suspension during their absence but with a subsistence allowance of 25 per cent of their average earnings of the previous month.

7. After the grant of these concessions the Press employees returned to work on the 3rd August 1920. The increase of wages granted to them generally ranged from 30 to 50 per cent over their previous earnings, and in some cases came up to 100 per cent. Subsequently some of the employees formed themselves into an association, called the Bangalore Compositors, Binders and Printers' Association, under the guidance and leadership of persons outside the department in contravention of the standing orders of Government. They approached Government through an unofficial channel for further concessions and redress of so-called grievances, some of which, besides being impracticable, aimed at subverting official discipline. For obvious reasons no notice could be taken of such representations. On the 5th October 1920 a large number of employees addressed a petition asking for higher wages, demanding certain changes in the superior personnel of the Press and stating that if their demands were not granted immediately they would strike work from the following date. This spirit of insubordination among the employees could not be overlooked and Government passed orders summarily dismissing all those employees who, regardless of the serious inconvenience that might be caused to Government at a time of special stress, threatened to go on strike again. Following the lead of, and apparently prompted by, those strikers some other employees also struck work.

8. The second strike which was practically of the whole establishment started from the 6th October 1920 to 8th February 1921. On finding indications of repentance and a desire to return to work in the strikers, Government proclaimed on the 4th December 1920 their willingness to consider favourably, as far as possible, individual applications for readmission to employment, subject to the conditions that the applicant resigned his membership of the Bangalore Compositors, Binders and Printers' Association, that he would be treated as commencing service anew and that the question of counting his previous service would depend entirely on his future good conduct. Recognising, however, the value of some organisation alike for the purpose of fostering a spirit of co-operation among the different kinds of workers and the supervising staff, and for the purpose of bringing to light the conditions under which workers labour, Government have under consideration the question of establishing a works committee in the Press on the lines approved by the Government of India in their order dated the 15th July 1920.

9. The number of paid employees in the Press was 513 against 354, the increase of strength being due to the entertainment of new hands during the strike and their continuance on a temporary basis after the return of the old employees. The entire staff consisted of 6 Anglo-Indians, 15 Indian Christians, 69 Mahomedans and 423 Hindus. The total value of the plant, both at the Central Press and at the Branch Press at Mysore, was Rs. 3,27,396, after deducting a sum of Rs. 47,998 for depreciation and other charges; and the total outlay on both was Rs. 2,07,988 against Rs. 1,73,227. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 28,642 against Rs. 11,574. The education of the younger employees of the Press continued throughout the year, with 54 pupils, of whom 30 were in the senior class. The number of students in the technical school was 91.

v. Stationery.

10. The total value of stock handled during the year, including the balance brought forward from the previous year, was Rs. 3,43,515. The value of supplies

made to various departments amounted to Rs. 2,96,779, leaving a balance of stock worth Rs. 46,736. Purchases were made only from Indian mills and local firms. There was a net increase of 25 in the number of offices supplied with stationery from the Depot.

vi. Meteorology.

11. There was no change in the number and status of observatories controlled by the department. The Bangalore Observatory, a first class station, is equipped with self-registering instruments for the continuous registration of pressure, temperature, humidity, wind velocity and direction, rainfall and sunshine, in addition to eye instruments. Besides these, there were among other special instruments a battery of two solar maximum thermometers, two grass minimum thermometers for recording terrestrial radiation, a Michie Smith's differential rain gauge read on the last day of each month and two earth thermometers for recording underground temperatures. Rain gauge stations numbered 226 as in the previous year of which 85 per cent were inspected during the year; 124 being inspected more than once. The daily observations intended for the Government of India were regularly taken and immediately wired to Simla. The self-registering instruments worked on the whole satisfactorily. Monthly meteorological statements continued to be published during the year. Books and periodicals numbering 99 were added to the departmental library. The department cost Rs. 19,487.

vii. Horticulture and Public Gardens.

12. The Lal-Bagh at Bangalore maintained its usual popularity with increased attendance of visitors during the year. Improved landscape, clean lawns, free plantation and the regular tri-seasonal display of flowers in the beds added to the botanical interest of this institution. The seed depot and nurseries worked satisfactorily and large supplies of plants, cuttings and seeds, were made therefrom to the public. Experimental cultivation was carried on by improved methods. The summer and winter horticultural shows were successful. Of the zoological collections, the carnivorous animals were transferred to Mysore; and the sections consisting of birds, deer and monkeys were being enlarged. The Horticultural School and the *mali* classes were closed temporarily. The horticultural inspectors did useful work in the districts in respect of fruit cultivation, some twenty-two thousand trees having been planted, and forty thousand ordered by the raiyats for the next year. Assistance was also rendered in starting private nurseries by garden-owners. A properly equipped spraying staff was sanctioned to combat the pest that blights the apple plants in the local apple gardens, besides the adoption of other remedial measures against other pests. The other gardens under the charge of the department, *viz.*, the Cubbon Park in Bangalore, the Curzon and Gordon Parks at Mysore and the Daria Dowlat Gardens at Seringapatam, were efficiently maintained. Private gardens for fruit and flower plants in Bangalore were also inspected with a view to their improvement and to the creation of a healthy rivalry in their upkeep. Several municipalities were also furnished with designs for the improvement of towns and laying out of extensions. The total outlay on the department was Rs. 1,10,291 and the income Rs. 14,614.

vii. (a) Hill Stations.

Hill Stations.

13. The Nandi Hill Station continued to be popular among Europeans and Indians alike. With the first summer showers in April, the weather, which was somewhat dry at the beginning of the season, grew fine and enjoyable. The arrangements made for the comfort and convenience of visitors were adequate. Hotels and bazars for the sale of provisions being kept open on the hill during the season. A dispensary, a police out-post, a reading room, out-door games and tennis court met with the varied requirements of the visitors. All the bungalows and out-houses were in good repair.

viii. Government Museum.

14. The total number of visitors during the year was 374,616, being a decrease from the figures of the previous year by 91,660. Of this number, 169,707 were women. Two platforms were erected on either side of the Museum for placing two trophy field guns. The existing collection was increased by 73 new exhibits, including 3 machine guns and one field gun brought from the field by the Imperial Service Lancers Regiment as war trophy. There were 267 visitors to the Museum Library.

ix. Printing Presses and Periodicals.

15. At the end of the year, there were in the State 61 printing presses including the 2 Government presses as against 71 in the previous year. Of these, 27 were in the Bangalore district, 3 in Kolar, 2 in Tumkur, 21 in Mysore, 1 in Hassan, in Kadur, 3 in Shimoga and 1 in Chitaldrug.

16. At the end of 1919, there were 15 newspapers and 50 periodicals (revised figures) in circulation excluding the *Mysore Government Gazette*, the *Police Gazette* issued by the Police Department and the *Mysore Economic Journal* and the *Arthasadhaka Patrike* issued by the Economic Conference. The last named weekly was, during the year under report, transferred to private agency. During the calendar year 1920, 14 periodicals suspended publication and an equal number of fresh publications was added on to the list. In all there were 16 newspapers including the *Arthasadhaka Patrike* and 50 periodicals in circulation in 1920. Of the total number (namely 66) of newspapers and periodicals, 17 were in English, 1 in Kannada, 3 in Urdu and 5 in more than one language. Of the 50 periodicals, 1 was issued once in two months, 37 monthly, the rest being fortnightly, weekly, etc. Two were comic journals, 1 dealt with medicine, 1 with engineering, 2 dealt with physical culture, 27 with religion and philosophy and the rest with literary, educational and miscellaneous matters.

x. Libraries.

17. The libraries under the control of the Education Department were the same as those in the previous year, viz:—

- I. Travelling.
- II. Stationary.
 - (a) Educational Library.
 - (b) Office Library.
 - (c) Office libraries of Inspecting Officers.
 - (d) School libraries including Anglo-Vernacular school, Collegiate and High School libraries and libraries of the Training Schools.
 - (e) District, Taluk and Town Libraries.
 - (f) Rural Libraries.

Located in the office of the Inspector-General of Education.

Public Libraries.

The scheme of travelling libraries has been held in abeyance for the present. The total number of volumes on the 30th June 1920 was 11,910. One hundred and fifty eight books were added during the year, bringing the total to 12,068 on the 30th June 1921. The number of volumes lent out during the year was 270. The two city libraries were registered during the year under the Societies' Registration Regulation, III of 1904; their management being entrusted to representative committees of subscribers. They are both free and subscribers' libraries. The number of subscribers in the Public Library, Bangalore, rose from 185 to 227; 1,000 persons visited the library, and 25,700 books were issued for reading during 1920-21. The total amount of subscriptions collected during the year was Rs. 2,490,

and the total expenditure Rs. 11,600; and the excess of expenditure over income was met from Government grants. A sum of more than Rs. 76,000 has been expended on this library since it was started on the 1st May 1915 and the number of visitors of both sexes since the commencement was more than three hundred and twenty thousand. The library contained 9,000 volumes and subscribed a wide variety of periodicals numbering nearly 100. The number of visitors to Public Library, Mysore, was 92,033 and the number of subscribers, 234. The total amount of subscriptions collected and the price of catalogues sold during the year were Rs. 2,283-12-0. The library contained 7,940 volumes at the end of June and subscribed for nearly 95 periodicals.

The Central
Book Depot,
Bangalore.

18. The value of stock at the Central Book Depot on the 30th June 1921 comprising educational and official publications, was Rs. 2,82,425. During the year under report, a stock valued at Rs. 99,316 was added, and the total gross sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 75,503. The value of books, etc., supplied free of cost to educational institutions and to officers of the several departments was Rs. 24,914.

xi. Census.

Pre-census
operations.

19. All important items of work connected with pre-census operations, such as provisional and final constitution of census divisions, house numbering and distribution of house lists, appointment of supervisors and enumerators and printing and distribution of draft and fair enumeration books and schedule forms, were completed sufficiently in time before the final enumeration. In order to take stock of the work done from time to time, to get into closer touch with local census officers and to remove their doubts and difficulties, if any, two conferences of Deputy Commissioners were held—one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore. District conferences were also arranged where, in the presence of census officers of different grades and Deputy Commissioners, all matters of intricacy were discussed and instructions issued to all concerned with census operations. The preliminary enumeration of the population was commenced everywhere in February 1921 and completed before the 18th March 1921, on which night the final enumeration of the sixth decennial census was taken synchronously with the rest of India.

Census conferences.

Preliminary
and final enumeration.

Results of the
census.

20. According to the census, the total population of the State, including Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, was 5,978,892, consisting of 3,047,117 men and 2,931,775 women*. The number of occupied houses was 1,196,883. Compared with the figures of the census of 1911, there was an increase in the total population of 172,699 or 2·97 per cent. The increase in the number of men was 112,496 or 3·7 per cent and in the number of women 60,203 or 2·09 per cent. Occupied houses have increased by 47,955 or 4 per cent. All the districts have contributed to the increase except Shimoga and Kadur in which the population has declined by 2·4 or 4·7 per cent, and 4,919 or 1·4 per cent respectively. The increase in the case of the two cities, Bangalore (33·73 per cent) and Mysore (17·7 per cent), is particularly noticeable. Everywhere men outnumber women. The rate of increase among men, *viz.*, 3·83 per cent, was also greater than that among women, *viz.*, 2·09 per

* Includes children also.

10th December 1921.

S. HIRIANNAIYÄ,
General Secretary to Government

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOR

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX	PAGE
i. Statement showing names of high officers in the State	i
ii. List of Laws passed	ii
iii. Statement showing the strength, cost, etc., of the Military Force	iii
iv. Do Do Police Force	iv
v. Statement showing the working of the Police	iv
vi. Do the value of property stolen and recovered	v
vii. Do crimes committed and number of cases disposed of	vi
viii. Do the number of offences reported and persons dealt with by the Courts	xiv
ix. Do the results of Criminal appeals	xv
x. Do the nature and value of Civil suits filed and disposed of	xv
xi. Do the results of applications for execution of decrees	xvi
xii. Do the number and results of Civil appeals	xvi
xiii. Do the number of persons confined in jails and lock-ups (Calendar year 1920.)	xvii
xiv. Registration of documents	xvii
xv. Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration	xviii
xvi. Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of municipalities	xix
xvii. Statement of rainfall	xxiii
xviii. Statement of prices of staple food grains	xxiii
xix. Expenditure on Public Works	xxiv
xx. Agricultural stock	xxvi
xxi. Statement showing excise shops and excise revenue	xxvi
xxii. Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the State	xxvii
xxiii. Statement of medical relief afforded (Calendar year 1920.)	xxxii
xxiv. Vital Statistics (Calendar year 1920.)	xxxii
xxv. Statement showing particulars of educational institutions maintained in the State	xxxiii

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1920-21.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Rajasevadhurina Sir M. Kantaraj Urs, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Dewan ...	10th December 1918.		Gazetted from 10th December 1918 but assumed charge of office on 14th July 1919.
2. Mr. Albion Rajkumar Banerji, M.A., I.C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E.	1st Member of Council.	Do		Went on three months' combined leave from 14th May 1921.
Rajamantrapravina Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L.	Officiating 1st Member of Council.	14th May 1921.		
3. Rajamantrapravina Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L.	2nd Member of Council.	10th December 1918.		Vice No. 3 Officiating as 1st Member of Council.
Mr. Mir Humza Hussain, B.A., B.L.	Officiating 2nd Member of Council.	14th May 1921.		
4. Mr. Mir Humza Hussain, B.A., B.L.	3rd Member of Council.	2nd January 1919.		
5. Sir Leslie Creery Miller, Kt. ...	Chief Judge ...	20th July 1914.		Was on privilege leave from 24th March 1921 to 11th June 1921.
Rajadharmapravina Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Officiating Chief Judge.	24th March 1921.		
6. Rajadharmapravina Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Judge ...	5th December 1909.		
7. Mr. R. B. Plumer, Bar-at-Law. ...	Judge ...	23rd October 1918.		Went on privilege leave combined with furlough from 13th June 1921.
Mr. B. Nagappa, Bar-at-Law ...	Officiating Judge...	13th June 1921.		

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year, 1920-21.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction*	Remarks
1	VII of 1920.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Forest Regulation.	No ...	5th July 1920	
2	VIII of 1920.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.	No ...	9th Dec. 1920	
3	IX of 1920.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, 1913.	No ...	16th Dec. 1920	
4	I of 1921.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.	No ...	11th April 1921	
5	II of 1921.—A Regulation further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1917.	Yes ...	16th April 1921	

* Date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1920-21.

Arms of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of previous year	Recruited during the year	Casualties			At the end of the year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of officers and men						
				Dead	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Indian commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cavalry (Mysore Horse) ...	419	384	48	4	...	33	395	1	...	...	16	63	816	Rs. 2,36,529	Lance, Sword, Carbine S.B.	
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantry ...	1,633	1,648	319	19	24	190	1,734	3	...	...	57	355	1,522	2,61,949		
Imperial Service Lancers ...	607	698	...	1	...	186	511	1	...	...	25	75	411	8,18,841	Lance, Sword, Rifles and Pistols.	
Imperial Service Transport Corps ...	567	667	59	2	...	278	440	1	...	...	13	92	396	4,76,339		
Total ...	3,486	3,397	420	26	24	687	3,080	6	...	...	110	585	2,386	18,08,858		

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1920-21.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police ...	1	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 18,22,768	204	2,883	34	30	248	3,429	192	
District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	18	200 to 800									
Inspectors ...	193	60 to 150									
Sub-Inspectors ...	107	40 and 50									
Jamadars or Head Constables, and Sergeants or Dafadars ...	664	15 to 25									
Constables ...	5,326	8 to 12									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1920-21.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore	14,517	18,967	7,884	7,993	6,911	7,191	4,915	4,936	2,606	2,105	51.7	50.3	62.4	55.6	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1920-21.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 3,90,181	Rs. 3,21,481	Rs. 1,25,852	Rs. 1,43,801	32.3	44.7	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Sections of the Indian Penal Code.</i>					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences ...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>					
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	2	9	11	1
4	255 to 263 A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ...	1	4	5	4
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ...	7	3	10	4
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	2	1	3	...
8	224, 222, 225 B and 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	54	41	95	51
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	106	95	201	49
10	110, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	...	2	1
		Total ...	174	153	327	110
	<i>Class II—Serious Offences against the person.</i>					
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ...	61	74	135	68
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	9	5	14	7
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	16	18	34	20
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	7	8	15	7
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	...	...	...	2
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	13	17	30	24
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	17	24	41	20
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ...	77	106	183	80
19	323 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	9	6	15	6
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt ...	225	202	427	173
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	54	44	98	30
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	4	7	11	5
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	193	124	317	132
24	304 A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	18	14	32	13
		Total ...	703	649	1,352	587

VII.

disposed of and persons awaiting trial during the year 1920-21.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15	8	...	7	...	...	1	...	8	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
50	70	31	2	24	1	...	4	...	31	11	...
80	1,521	180	...	...	...	12	168	...	180	385	...
2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
152	1,620	220	2	32	1	12	173	...	220	410	...
76	274	61	...	18	...	...	...	...	18	110	...
7	15	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	...
17	35	12	...	10	...	...	1	...	11	4	...
9	11	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	11	8	...	4	...	1	3	...	8	3	...
24	31	12	2	5	1	...	2	...	10	4	...
89	310	26	...	8	...	5	13	...	26	90	...
6	11	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
221	584	54	1	6	...	18	29	...	54	160	...
45	105	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	5	29	...
8	18	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	11	...
162	470	84	1	40	3	8	32	...	84	122	...
16	48	8	...	2	...	...	5	...	7	4	...
700	1,923	281	5	108	4	32	85	...	234	543	...

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
<i>Sections of the Indian Penal Code.</i>						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences ...	...	...	...	...
<i>Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin ...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 222, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	6	3	4
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	1	3	...	2
10	110, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			1	9	3	6
<i>Class II—Serious Offences against the person.</i>						
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ...	...	...	...	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	...	...	...	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	1	...	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	...	3	4	1
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ...	2	1	3	3
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt ...	1	3	11	6
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	1
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	...	1	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	2	15	5	18
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	...	...	...	1
Total ...			5	24	23	30

VII—*contd.*

disposed of and persons awaiting trial during the year 1920-21.

imprisonment									Remarks
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	2	...	3	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	
4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	951	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	7	3	2	...	3	...	...	984	
2	2	6	4	...	4	28	15	99	
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	
3	1	3	2	1	...	1	...	18	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	151	2 released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	
3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	
2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	71	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	35	1 released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Cr. P. C.
29	9	18	6	4	6	29	15	974	3 released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Cr. P. C.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.</i>						
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	65	27	92	35
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	100	77	177	65
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	96	81	177	56
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	80	48	128	71
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1,671	1,627	3,298	1,881
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves. Total ...	2,012	1,860	3,872	2,108
<i>Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	123	136	259	105
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	9	10	19	10
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	1	1	...
		Total ...	132	147	279	115
<i>Class V—Minor Offences against Property.</i>						
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ordinary	362 2,007	414 2,485	776 4,492	455 2,757
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	267	222	489	176
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	36	31	67	37
37	419, 420	Cheating	61	49	110	32
38	447, 448, 455, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	217	216	433	190
39	491, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	19	20	39	40
		Total ...	2,969	3,437	6,406	3,687
<i>Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.</i>						
40	265 to 297	Offences against religion	6	11	17	6
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 56 of the Mysore Police Regulation, V of 1908, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	13	29	42	37
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable. Total ...	415 434	1,257 1,297	1,672 1,731	1,443 1,486
		Grand Total ...	6,424	7,543	13,967	8,093

VII—*contd.*

disposed of and persons awaiting trial during the year 1920-21.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
46	234	43	...	43	...	...	5	...	48	59	...
88	113	28	6	20	...	...	2	...	28	45	...
79	114	7	...	2	...	4	1	...	7	29	...
83	84	22	...	8	...	2	12	...	22	40	...
1,889	1,348	520	18	382	5	94	11	14	519	295	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,185	1,893	625	19	455	5	100	31	14	624	468	...
151	374	11	...	4	1	1	5	...	11	149	...
9	18	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	...
1	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
161	395	16	...	4	1	1	10	...	16	155	...
446	737	260	6	189	2	39	24	...	260	167	...
2,892	2,895	1,159	84	696	20	75	201	55	1,131	715	1
279	233	68	9	45	1	6	7	...	68	71	...
45	67	25	...	18	...	1	6	...	25	25	...
56	78	19	...	12	...	6	1	...	19	22	...
248	626	45	...	10	1	10	24	...	45	237	...
28	52	10	1	5	...	...	4	...	10	29	...
3,940	4,688	1,586	100	975	24	137	267	55	1,558	1,266	1
6	41	8	1	1	...	3	3	...	8	14	...
25	33	14	...	1	3	3	7	...	14	8	...
1,270	1,940	1,276	5	117	2	28	1,119	5	1,276	241	1
1,301	2,014	1,298	6	119	5	34	1,129	5	1,298	263	1
8,439	12,533	4026	132	1,693	40	316	1,695	74	3,950	3,105	2

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of		
				Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
<i>Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.</i>						
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	1	1	6
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	1	2	1	1
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	1	4	1
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	3	30	96	44
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...
		Total	4	34	102	52
<i>Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	1	2	2
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	...	...
33	374 ..	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	1	2	2
<i>Class V—Minor Offences against Property.</i>						
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ... ordinary ...	2 6	30 326	89 155	33 125
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	1	16	9	11
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	...	5	2	1
37	419, 420 ...	Cheating	...	2	2	3
38	447, 448, 455, 456... ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	14	2	...
39	491, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	3	1
		Total	9	393	262	179
<i>Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.</i>						
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	3	1
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 56 of the Mysore Police Regulation, V of 1908, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	1	4	...	...
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	11	36	12	33
		Total	12	40	15	34
		Grand Total	31	501	407	303

VII—concl'd.

disposed of and persons awaiting trial during the year 1920-21.

Imprisonment									Remarks
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
3	13	14	5	3	5*	...	...	122	* 1 escaped after conviction.
8	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	35	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
175	93	41	9	2	1	...	...	390	1 released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
194	112	59	15	5	6*	...	...	644	* 1 escaped after conviction. 1 released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Cr. P. C.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	
49	18	11	1	...	...	...	...	300	
183	58	24	3	1	...	...	...	916	
13	6	4	1	1	...	...	...	90	
7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
4	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	37	
4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
262	91	40	5	3	1	...	...	1,686	23 were released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Cr. P. C.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
16	43	8	4	...	...	...	...	390	
20	43	8	4	...	...	...	...	417	
519	263	128	32	12	16*	29	15	4,892	82 were released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Cr. P. C. 1 escaped after conviction.

Karnataka State Archives
(Departmental & Public)
Accession No. 10000 P.C. 10000
Date

APPENDIX VIII. (CRIMINAL)

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by the various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1920-21.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons whose cases were disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of previous year	Brought to trial in 1920-21					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges' Courts.	116	147	86	344	...	...	...	...	380	430	...	180	172	...	2	76	
District Magistrates' Courts.	20	20	3	10	3	12	...	...	37	28	...	14	9	...	2	2	1 dealt with under section 562.
Other Magistrates' Courts.	24,308	21,332	19,339	6,724	1,473	26,619	...	...	44,335	44,155	9,940	15,812	7,814	341	94	10,065	36 dealt with under section 562. 53 dealt with under Chief Court's Circular letter No. 144, dated 9-12-20.
Total	24444	21499	19428	7078	1476	26631	...	...	44752	44613	9940	16006	7995	341	98	10143	37 dealt with under section 562. 55 dealt with under Chief Court's circular letter No. 144, dated 9-12-20.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1920-21.

Number of persons and cases																		
Tribunals	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		Remarks	
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed											
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases		
Chief Court	4	3	136	64	29	15	32	22	...	...	...	...	3	3	32	20	*	
Courts of Session	10	8	163	106	32	24	51	38	...	...	...	...	1	1	41	29		
Courts of District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	131	70	316	179	112	60	345	165	...	...	2	2	17	11	256	110		
Total	145	81	615	348	173	99	428	225	...	...	2	2	21	15	329	169		

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work.—Nature and value of Original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1920-21.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer during		Refiled and remanded during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year							
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits re landed property	Suits re money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Ex parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money		
Munsiffs' Courts	12,945	15,525	35,314	33,990	1,115	1,153	49,374	50,668	33,081	34,574	16,293	16,004	Rs. a. p.	1,471	31,524	996	20,583	10,943	1,366	619	...	19,803	6,457	815	7,499	45,77,905	12 2	240-28	479	
Subordinate Judges' Courts	1,681	1,525	4,316	4,140	168	119	6,165	5,784	4,223	3,480	1,942	2,304	12,19,518	8 9	54	4,069	17	2,497	1,399	25	168	55	2,149	613	128	590	11,08,113	14 1	265-89	6
District Judges' Courts	79	128	81	82	6	3	166	213	36	74	130	139	11,20,173	10 8	14	20	48	...	14	8	11	45	4	17	7	46	6,73,890	14 11	330-83	4
Total	14,705	17,178	39,711	38,212	1,299	1,275	55,705	56,665	37,340	38,128	18,365	18,537	72,77,711	1 7	1,539	35,613	1,060	23,060	12,356	1,399	798	100	21,956	7,087	950	8,135	63,69,910	9 2	242-83	489

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1920-21.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Between 6 and 12 months	Above 12 months
Munsiffs' Courts...	13,716	15,858	Rs. 52,41,519 0 3	34,479	34,755	Rs. 57,78,692 8 1	48,197	50,613	Rs. 1,10,20,311 8 4	32,404	32,959	Rs. 49,07,854 14 6	15,799	17,655	Rs. 67,12,356 9 10	10,906	5,072	1,677
Sub-Judges' Courts.	1,399	1,431	Rs. 7,29,650 15 5	4,265	3,774	Rs. 9,43,940 14 4	5,664	5,205	Rs. 16,78,591 13 9	4,233	3,414	Rs. 9,81,988 14 7	1,431	1,791	Rs. 6,91,607 15 2	1,174	470	147
District Judges' Courts.	46	44	Rs. 5,05,558 14 4	62	105	Rs. 2,63,709 15 1	108	149	Rs. 7,69,268 13 5	64	95	Rs. 1,81,087 8 9	44	54	Rs. 5,88,181 9 8	21	13	20
Total	15,161	17,333	Rs. 64,76,728 14 0	38,806	38,634	Rs. 69,86,349 5 6	53,969	55,967	Rs. 1,34,63,072 3 6	36,701	36,467	Rs. 54,70,926 0 10	17,268	19,500	Rs. 79,92,146 2 8	12,101	5,555	1,844

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in the Mysore State during the year 1920-21.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration		Remarks			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Decisions confirmed	Decisions reversed		Decisions amended	Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Past year	Present year						
														Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	
Chief Court of Mysore—											Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						Days	Days					
Appeals from original decrees ...	244	888	307	904	551	542	154	191	397	361	2,11,495	6	2	1,59,068	13	4	60	115	23	23	21	22	11	8	10	353-27	540-30	
Do appellate decrees ...	111	185	170	138	281	313	95	130	185	183	48,999	11	10	37,015	8	1	72	96	8	26	8	4	3	1	10	3	274-24	399-56
Do original orders ...	34	143	48	44	82	87	30	61	43	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	37	7	7	1	2	13	14	4	1	203-48	256-47
Do appellate orders ...	1	16	5	2	6	8	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Judges' Courts—																												
Appeals from decrees ...	259	334	448	483	707	817	324	390	383	427	1,01,732	12	9	85,534	10	4	203	214	29	56	19	45	39	30	34	45	270-64	282-32
Do orders ...	30	49	87	87	117	136	68	88	49	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	38	21	26	...	2	7	8	14	14	150-63	207-12
Subordinate Judges' Courts—																												
Appeals from decrees ...	164	173	244	247	408	420	235	219	173	201	59,450	9	2	79,356	14	6	119	96	63	55	27	30	18	21	8	17	329-47	268-78
Do orders ...	2	1	7	1	9	2	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	451-43	326-0
Total	645	1,129	1,316	1,196	2,101	2,525	924	1,078	1,237	1,247	4,16,678	9	11	3,61,173	14	3	523	601	160	197	71	105	91	85	79	90	295-33	329-37

* Excluding 69 transferred.

† Excluding 61 transferred.

‡ 44 and 5 shown in the sentence of last year are incorrect.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1920.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners						Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of detention of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from previous year	Admitted during the year	Total		Daily average					
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 1 Special Lock-up ... 6 District Lock-ups ... 71 Taluk Lock-ups ...	1,343	12,034	15,134	13,377	1,336	1,372	1,418	Rs. 1,81,604	Days 19	9.9 per mille of average number.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1920-21.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration during 1920-21		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Remarks	
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous											
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Mysore	...	139,996	162,545	64,293	69,240	62,636	70,110	973	978	1,268	1,328	10,836	10,869	139,687	162,217	Rs. 4,49,35,960	Rs. 4,68,77,480	227	227	444	421	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1920-21.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages ...	69,163	1,93,93,221 0 0	1,32,623 12 0	64,149	1,93,26,865	1,26,740 6 0	
Sales ...	70,012	2,13,32,253 0 0	1,41,397 8 0	62,975	1,93,81,788	1,28,208 10 0	
Wills ...	971	.....	3,707 12 0	961	.....	3,594 0 0	
Money bonds ...	1,042	3,80,241 0 0	914 0 0	1,168	4,06,033	1,017 8 0	
Miscellaneous ...	11,029	57,71,715 0 0	55,759 3 6	10,434	58,21,274	54,329 11 9	
Total ...	152,217	4,68,77,430 0 0	3,34,402 3 6	139,687	4,49,35,960	3,13,890 3 9	
Total expenditure ...	.....	.....	1,40,085 4 3	.....	.....	1,60,795 14 3	
Net profit ...	.....	.....	1,94,316 15 3	.....	.....	1,53,094 5 6	

APPENDIX XVI.

**Receipts and expenditure of the municipalities in the Mysore State
during the year 1920-21.**

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1920 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the cur- rent year 1920-21	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1921 (Prelimi- nary)	Remarks
		Past year 1919-20	Present year 1920-21		Past year 1919-20	Present year 1920-21		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	60,287	13,47,528	12,69,897	13,30,184	13,99,552	13,25,848	4,336	
1. Yelahanka	492	1,254	1,310	1,802	1,254	1,331	471	
2. Hoskote	3,093	4,033	3,978	7,071	3,031	5,325	1,746	
3. Sulibele	1,151	995	1,218	2,369	654	669	1,700	
4. Doddballapur	4,416	6,728	6,043	10,459	5,856	6,174	4,285	
5. Nelamangala	7,045	5,079	4,209	11,254	4,646	7,764	3,490	
6. Tyamagondlu	8,294	6,476	5,834	14,128	4,885	8,041	6,087	
7. Kankanhalli	926	2,708	2,780	3,706	3,206	3,450	256	
8. Magadi	5,785	4,414	5,531	11,316	4,902	6,465	4,851	
9. Closepet	5,035	6,097	4,532	9,567	4,522	6,124	3,443	
10. Channapatna	19,605	13,768	10,543	30,148	10,999	23,124	7,024	
11. Anekal	4,488	5,230	4,216	8,704	5,202	4,974	3,730	
12. Sarjapur	3,825	3,698	2,281	6,106	2,934	2,572	3,534	
13. Devanhalli	5,195	4,995	5,928	11,123	4,512	6,247	4,876	
14. Vadigenhalli	3,658	3,563	3,829	7,487	3,154	3,422	4,065	
Total	78,008	69,038	62,232	1,35,240	59,757	85,682	49,658	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	1,684	24,179	31,513	33,197	44,690	33,598	—401	
2. Bowringpet	18,183	20,665	22,377	40,560	29,128	31,942	8,618	
3. Chintamani	32,005	16,545	20,033	52,038	15,496	23,565	28,473	
4. Chikballapur	36,349	19,341	19,070	55,419	21,257	23,855	31,564	
5. Mulbagal	3,276	5,981	5,268	8,544	3,850	4,756	3,788	
6. Sidlaghatta	5,725	7,311	6,212	11,937	5,214	9,785	2,152	
7. Malur	1,097	4,808	5,756	6,853	6,220	5,507	1,346	
8. Srinivasapur	858	1,752	1,986	2,844	2,348	1,907	907	
9. Goribidnur	5,755	3,453	3,103	8,859	2,469	3,070	5,789	
10. Bagepalli	1,119	1,131	1,159	2,278	975	1,307	971	
11. Gudibanda	2,275	1,697	1,434	3,709	1,926	2,216	1,493	
Total	1,08,327	1,06,863	1,17,911	2,26,238	1,33,573	1,41,538	84,700	

Appendix XVI—*contd.*Receipts and expenditure of the municipalities in the Mysore State
during the year 1920-21.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1920 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1920-21	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1921 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1919-20	Present year 1920-21		Past year 1919-20	Present year 1920-21		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur ...	9,759	34,296	55,347	65,106	51,284	51,821	13,285	
2. Maddagiri ...	9,879	6,788	7,338	17,217	7,423	7,589	9,628	
3. Chiknayakan- halli ...	11,099	7,010	6,567	17,666	4,408	6,769	10,897	
4. Sira ...	12,662	7,170	6,163	18,825	6,222	6,142	12,683	
5. Gubbi ...	9,183	10,473	6,469	15,652	6,380	6,240	9,412	
6. Tiptur ...	31,961	19,415	19,977	51,938	13,668	16,913	35,025	
7. Kunigal ...	9,911	5,239	5,133	15,044	5,639	5,184	9,860	
8. Pavagada ...	2,456	1,843	1,289	3,745	1,664	2,609	1,136	
9. Koratagere ...	3,647	2,245	1,771	5,418	1,990	2,916	2,502	
10. Turuvekere...	4,774	2,655	2,273	7,047	1,995	2,207	4,840	
Total ...	1,05,331	97,134	1,12,327	2,17,653	1,00,673	1,08,390	1,09,268	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City ...	7,200	3,59,617	3,44,239	3,51,439	3,68,264	3,48,336	3,103	
1. Hunsur ...	17,474	10,470	10,362	27,836	6,827	7,062	20,774	
2. Chamrajnagar	10,919	6,905	8,056	18,975	5,628	7,922	11,053	
3. Ramasamudra	1,563	2,191	1,768	3,331	1,233	1,929	1,402	
4. Yedatore ...	7,092	3,912	4,248	11,340	1,814	2,850	8,490	
5. Saligram ...	5,223	2,741	1,811	7,039	2,352	2,928	4,111	
6. Heggaddevan- kote.	1,553	1,043	820	2,373	1,057	1,055	1,318	
7. Saragoor ...	982	1,548	1,445	2,427	1,172	1,675	752	
8. Gundlupet ...	13,509	7,106	5,749	19,258	5,546	7,656	11,602	
9. Nanjangud ...	11,640	20,240	19,637	31,277	29,497	12,867	18,410	
10. T. Narsipur...	6,570	4,759	4,599	11,169	2,565	2,617	8,552	
11. Bannur ...	7,253	2,134	2,768	10,021	2,238	2,167	7,854	
12. Talkad ...	2,165	2,857	1,477	3,642	2,742	2,131	1,511	
13. Mugur ...	636	1,755	2,272	2,908	1,196	1,521	1,387	
14. Periyapatna...	4,913	2,705	3,149	8,062	2,200	1,896	6,166	
15. Seringapatam	4,339	14,629	12,690	17,029	14,220	12,823	4,206	
16. French Rocks	10,420	4,726	3,824	14,244	6,270	5,266	8,978	
17. Melkote ...	2,316	1,422	2,397	4,713	1,979	2,491	2,222	
18. Nagamangala	3,694	2,338	2,906	6,600	2,629	2,796	3,804	
19. Krishnarajpete	1,589	2,557	2,431	4,020	2,644	2,362	1,658	
20. Mandya ...	689	2,986	3,422	4,111	3,191	3,184	927	
21. Maddur ...	2,434	2,518	1,056	3,490	1,853	1,455	2,035	
22. Malvalli ...	513	3,951	5,817	6,330	4,936	4,485	1,845	
Total ...	1,17,491	1,05,493	1,02,704	2,20,195	1,03,789	91,138	1,29,057	

Appendix XVI—*contd.*Receipts and expenditure of the municipalities in the Mysore State
during the year 1920-21.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1920 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the cur- rent year 1920-21	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1921 (Prelimi- nary)	Remarks
		Past year 1919-20	Present year 1920-21		Past year 1919-20	Present year 1920-21		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	27,073	38,065	26,235	53,308	30,937	29,766	23,542	
2. Hole-Narsipur	25,465	16,186	14,234	39,599	9,380	13,546	26,053	
3. Alur	16,963	9,335	9,795	26,758	4,339	4,914	21,844	
4. Sakiespur	11,892	6,885	7,225	19,117	4,508	11,265	7,852	
5. Belur	3,091	8,571	5,329	8,420	7,247	6,999	1,421	
6. Arsikere	40,549	17,011	21,853	62,402	7,210	33,170	29,232	
7. Haranahalli	446	1,504	1,756	2,202	1,585	1,638	564	
8. Channarayapatna... ..	3,606	4,685	4,486	8,092	4,102	4,517	3,575	
9. Sravanabelagola	44	1,098	993	1,037	1,275	748	289	
10. Arkalgud	6,526	4,214	5,196	11,722	5,084	5,008	6,714	
Total	1,35,655	1,07,556	97,002	2,32,657	75,667	1,11,571	1,21,086	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	23,753	58,658	85,056	1,08,809	60,084	1,04,142	4,667	
2. Bhadravati	1,986	2,365	3,632	5,618	1,615	2,282	3,336	
3. Channagiri	4,234	3,643	3,817	8,051	3,757	5,831	2,220	
4. Honnali	2,557	3,387	4,298	6,855	3,278	5,153	1,702	
5. Nyamti	3,385	5,581	4,600	7,985	5,169	4,064	3,921	
6. Shikarpur	12,397	6,613	6,216	18,613	6,576	9,466	9,147	
7. Shiralkoppa	449	1,296	2,515	2,964	1,631	2,001	963	
8. Sorab	1,463	2,158	2,741	4,204	1,575	2,156	2,048	
9. Sagar	5,436	11,077	11,865	17,301	9,094	10,420	6,881	
10. Kallurkatte	3,408	1,794	2,904	6,312	1,268	2,085	4,227	
11. Tirthahalli	23,253	13,120	9,317	32,570	9,394	18,253	14,317	
12. Kumsi	815	2,193	1,201	2,016	2,513	1,934	82	
Total	83,136	1,11,885	1,38,162	2,21,298	1,05,954	1,67,787	53,511	

Appendix XVI—contd.

**Receipts and expenditure of the municipalities in the Mysore State
during the year 1920-21.**

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1920 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1920-21	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1921 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1919-20	Present year 1920-21		Past year 1919-20	Present year 1920-21		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	84,265	41,001	40,914	1,25,179	36,439	1,07,310	17,869	
2. Tarikere	22,723	21,635	25,111	47,834	14,562	23,090	24,744	
3. Birur	12,747	7,272	7,824	20,571	7,911	14,640	5,931	
4. Kadur	17,649	6,682	6,729	24,378	5,711	21,399	2,979	
5. Koppa	13,890	2,691	4,180	18,070	1,823	3,143	14,927	
6. Narasimharajapura	3,093	2,844	4,392	7,485	3,321	3,385	4,100	
7. Mudgere	8,008	3,853	4,247	12,855	2,998	3,484	9,371	
8. Sivane	1,034	920	1,515	2,549	474	379	2,170	
9. Ajjampur	999	1,925	1,941	2,940	1,689	1,543	1,397	
Total	1,65,008	88,829	96,853	2,61,861	74,928	1,78,373	83,488	
10. Sringeri	1,116	4,390	5,063	6,184	4,535	4,495	1,689	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	28,685	34,597	22,955	51,640	17,182	29,150	22,490	
2. Davangere	20,763	92,368	1,11,453	1,32,216	80,778	1,06,493	25,723	
3. Harihar	9,383	12,741	13,572	22,955	19,003	16,582	6,373	
4. Holalkere	3,394	4,341	4,542	7,936	4,736	5,366	2,570	
5. Hosdurga	6,092	3,560	3,723	9,815	3,964	4,112	5,703	
6. Hiriyur	14,296	8,410	5,396	19,692	3,600	14,664	5,028	
7. Challakere	13,054	10,751	8,313	21,367	8,457	14,782	6,585	
8. Molakalnuru	9,974	10,451	2,869	12,843	1,915	8,706	4,137	
9. Jagalur	11,129	4,120	5,402	16,231	4,286	10,096	6,135	
10. Naikanhatti	1,212	1,746	2,376	3,588	1,070	1,073	2,515	
11. Mayakonda	1,822	1,896	1,352	3,174	1,010	1,032	2,142	
12. Malebennur	1,040	1,873	1,261	2,301	983	1,324	977	
Total	1,20,844	1,86,854	1,82,914	3,03,758	1,46,939	2,13,380	90,378	
Grand Total	9,77,403	25,86,021	25,29,309	35,06,712	25,73,374	27,76,538	7,30,174	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1920-21.

Month	
July 1920	8.98
August 1920	3.68
September 1920	4.74
October 1920	3.80
November 1920	1.02
December 1920	0.00
January 1921	0.72
February 1921	0.00
March 1921	0.09
April 1921	3.30
May 1921	1.67
June 1921	4.56
Total	32.56
Total of past year	37.41
Average of past five years	38.61
Remarks	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1920-21.

Quantity per rupee in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer.)

Article	During June 1920		During June 1921		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat ...	3	2	3	3	
2. Rice (best sort) ...	3	9	3	7	
3. Do (common) ...	4	7	4	8	
4. Javar ...	8	14	9	...	
5. Ragi ...	8	7	8	7	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1920-21.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total original works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
Irrigation works charged to Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In charge of P. W. officers—							
Major works	3,04,582	.....	3,04,582	576	.....	576	3,05,158
Minor works	19,773	66,688	86,461	.....	2,14,191	2,14,191	3,00,652
Establishment ... ..	.....	.....	85,965	.....	.....	37,349	1,23,314
Tools and Plant ... ..	.....	.....	2,119	.....	.....	1,068	3,187
Suspense ... ..	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	132
Reserve for Capital expenditure.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	.....	4,79,259	.....	.....	2,53,184	7,32,443
In charge of Civil officers—							
Works ... ..	.....	76,784	76,784	.....	21,090	21,090	97,874
Establishment ... ..	.....	.....	1,23,549	.....	.....	3,691	1,26,240
Tools and Plant ... ..	.....	.....	570	.....	.....	105	675
Suspense ... ..	.....	.....	—650	.....	.....	.....	—650
Total ... ..	.....	.....	1,99,253	.....	.....	24,886	2,24,139
Grant-in-aid to Irrigation Cess Fund on account of Establishment...	.....	.....	41,040	.....	.....	.....	41,040
Tools and Plant ... ..	.....	.....	1,172	.....	.....	.....	1,172
Total ... ..	.....	.....	42,212	.....	.....	.....	42,212
Total Irrigation Works ... ..	.....	.....	7,20,724	.....	.....	2,78,070	9,98,794
Civil Works—							
In charge of P. W. officers—							
Civil Buildings	12,93,482	1,24,164	14,17,646	1,40,906	11,143	1,52,049	15,69,695
Communications	92,906	5,30,728	6,23,034	55,165	3,59,935	4,15,100	10,38,134
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	30,301	1,23,126	1,53,427	58	10,751	10,809	1,64,236
Establishment ... ..	.....	.....	5,76,880*	.....	.....	1,04,680	6,81,560
Tools and Plant ... ..	.....	.....	21,261	.....	.....	2,373	23,634
Suspense ... ..	.....	.....	1,23,285	.....	.....	.....	1,23,285
Total ... ..	.....	.....	29,15,533	.....	.....	6,85,011	36,00,544
In charge of Civil officers—							
Civil Buildings	1,470	17,513	18,983	.....	.....	.....	18,983
Communications ... ..	.....	6,860	6,860	.....	.....	.....	6,860
Total	1,470	24,373	25,843	.....	.....	.....	25,843
Total Civil Works ... ..	.....	.....	29,41,376	.....	.....	6,85,011	36,27,387
Army—Military Works—							
Works	70,835	31,057	1,01,892	.....	.....	.....	1,01,892
Establishment ... ..	.....	.....	27,007	.....	.....	.....	27,007
Tools and Plant ... ..	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	188
Suspense ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	.....	1,29,087	.....	.....	.....	1,29,087

* Excludes Rs. 16,604 being the portion of Direction charges transferred from Civil Works to Cauvery Power Scheme Working Expenses.

Appendix XIX—concl'd.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1920-21.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total original works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
Krishnarajasagara works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works ...	12,18,025	.....	12,18,025	.....	.....	.....	12,18,025
Establishment ...	.....	.....	2,10,156	.....	.....	.....	2,10,156
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	1,16,216	.....	.....	.....	1,16,216
Suspense ...	.....	.....	—17,860	.....	.....	.....	—17,860
Total ...	.....	.....	15,26,537	.....	.....	.....	15,26,537
Other works—Kolar Gold Fields Water-works—Capital account—							
Works ...	73,238	.....	73,238	.....	.....	.....	73,238
Establishment ...	.....	.....	18,354	.....	.....	.....	18,354
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	651	.....	.....	.....	651
Suspense ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	92,243	.....	.....	.....	92,243
Krishnarajasagara works—Working expenses—							
Works ...	.....	27,963	27,963	.....	.....	.....	27,963
Establishment ...	.....	.....	10,039	.....	.....	.....	10,039
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	3,239	.....	.....	.....	3,239
Suspense ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	41,241	.....	.....	.....	41,241
Kolar Gold Fields Water-works—working expenses.							
Works ...	.....	1,99,168	1,99,168	.....	.....	.....	1,99,168
Establishment ...	.....	.....	55,602	.....	.....	.....	55,602
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....	.....	1,600
Suspense ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	2,36,370	.....	.....	.....	2,36,370
Total State Funds and Local Funds.	.....	.....	56,87,578	.....	.....	9,63,081	66,50,659
Contribution works—Irrigation works							
Works ...	2,055	63,757	65,812	.....	.....	.....	65,812
Establishment ...	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	45
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total ...	.....	.....	65,859	.....	.....	.....	65,859
Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings ...	24,237	20,156	44,393	.....	.....	.....	44,393
Communications ...	161	588	749	.....	.....	.....	749
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	96,871	42,681	1,39,552	.....	.....	.....	1,39,552
Establishment ...	.....	.....	7,798	.....	.....	.....	7,798
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	246	.....	.....	.....	246
Total ...	.....	.....	1,92,738	.....	.....	.....	1,92,738
Grand Total ...	.....	.....	2,58,597	.....	.....	.....	2,58,597
Total, P. W. Department ...	.....	.....	59,46,175	.....	.....	9,63,081	69,09,256
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.							
Cauvery Power scheme—							
Bangalore Electric Tramways.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capital Expenditure ...	12,53,551	.....	12,53,551	.....	.....	.....	12,53,551
Revenue Expenditure ...	9,40,585	.....	9,40,585	.....	.....	.....	9,40,585
Depreciation Fund ...	6,854	.....	6,854	.....	.....	.....	6,854
Total ...	.....	.....	22,00,990	.....	.....	.....	22,00,990
Contribution Works ...	4,873	.....	4,873	.....	.....	.....	4,873
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	22,05,863	.....	.....	.....	22,05,863
Grand Total, Public Works and Electrical Departments ...	.....	.....	81,52,038	.....	.....	9,63,081	91,15,119

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1920-21.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1920-21	179,732	283,392	7,612	53,742	155,145	264,726	228,334	4,082	12,530	2	114,015	34,513	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock held in January 1921
Kolar		192,816	189,546	14,092	63,008	130,477	508,964	219,299	2,556	11,927	...	94,289	29,608	
Tumkur		231,573	223,351	18,089	56,129	132,702	689,504	228,990	3,011	9,457	3	119,017	28,662	
Mysore		361,726	423,797	12,765	134,805	253,321	698,162	306,634	3,523	8,945	37	215,068	60,710	
Hassan		215,394	222,606	9,517	55,544	160,806	267,123	90,524	2,303	2,411	...	107,731	16,481	
Shimoga		194,925	147,049	23,677	64,822	190,129	32,555	41,241	1,100	1,163	...	80,256	31,540	
Kadur		133,719	105,291	11,274	35,481	100,122	71,817	42,747	653	3,199	...	57,773	13,140	
Chitaldrug		187,117	121,524	16,872	90,660	146,042	331,435	124,922	2,848	5,640	6	77,530	27,223	
Total		1,697,002	1,717,156	113,901	554,191	1,618,744	2,864,286	1,282,691	20,276	55,272	48	865,769	241,877	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1919-20 and 1920-21.

Name of State	Years	Country Spirits (arrack)		Opium		Ganja		Toddy (Date and Bagani)		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
Mysore	1919-20.	627	Rs. 31,67,904	100	Rs. 1,14,825	252	Rs. 4,37,044	2,662	Rs. 37,59,448	3,641	Rs. 74,78,721	.....
	1920-21.	615	31,71,769	99	91,610	254	4,77,812	2,645	41,98,461	3,613	79,39,692	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State
for the year 1920-21.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1919-20	Collection during the current year 1920-21	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	1,06,00,000	1,07,43,864	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Assessment on Lands	...	...	...	1,05,23,727	97,47,312	...	...
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inams and whole in- am villages including Kayangutta ...	...	...	...	6,15,779	5,17,450	...	...
3. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	7,02,891	7,24,933	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	...	...	1,63,948	1,59,632	...	...
Total ...	11,19,730	1,06,14,292	1,17,34,022	1,16,78,449	1,08,29,523	44,606	8,59,893
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty ...	...	14,40,185	14,40,185	12,29,711	14,40,185	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	42,700	42,700	20,318	42,700	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	564	564	5,869	564	...	...
Total ...	...	14,82,321	14,82,321	12,44,160	14,82,321	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Sandalwood ...	1,07,711	18,06,424	19,14,135	27,12,930	17,64,557	...	...
2. Timber and other forest produce.	1,49,943	11,70,334	13,19,677	14,12,387	14,27,947	916	...
3. Miscellaneous ...	17,03,307	4,87,982	21,41,289	88,561	42,737	44,465	...
Deduct—Refunds...	...	...	...	7,830	3,619	1,919	...
Total ...	19,60,361	34,14,740	53,75,101	42,06,048	32,31,622	47,300	20,96,179
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Arrack ...	...	...	...	32,25,263	32,27,302	...	...
2. Toddy ...	...	...	...	35,18,318	39,87,916	...	...
3. Ganja and majum ...	1,46,195	83,38,013	84,84,208	4,39,550	4,74,784	11,018	7,50,775
4. Opium ...	...	...	...	98,085	98,538	...	...
5. Other receipts ...	...	...	...	1,91,685	1,46,816	...	...
Deduct—Refunds, etc.	...	...	...	2,28,151	2,12,941	...	...
Total ...	1,46,195	83,38,013	84,84,208	72,44,770	77,22,415	11,018	7,50,775
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. General Stamps ...	...	6,88,410	6,88,410	7,47,628	6,88,410	...	...
2. Court-fee Stamps ...	...	8,06,108	8,06,108	8,20,491	8,06,108	...	...
3. Stamped paper for copies ...	...	51,890	51,890	47,682	51,890	...	...
4. Plain paper for court purposes ...	...	212	212	5,776	212	...	...
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents ...	...	66,009	66,009	20,430	66,009	...	...
6. Fines and Penalties ...	...	20,196	20,196	23,080	20,196	...	...
Deduct—Refunds...	...	63,234	63,234	56,432	63,234	...	...
Total ...	...	15,69,591	15,69,591	16,08,605	15,69,591	...	...

Appendix XXII—contd.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1919-20	Collection during the current year 1920-21	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
<i>E. Law and Justice—</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Sale proceeds of un-claimed and estated property ...	...	4,310	4,310	7,293	4,310	...	...
2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits ...	...	2,679	2,679	3,275	2,679	...	...
3. Fees, fines, etc. ...	...	56,891	56,891	61,898	56,891	...	...
4. Miscellaneous ...	...	4,707	4,707	3,071	4,707	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	19,075	19,075	14,593	19,075	...	...
Total ...	...	49,512	49,512	60,944	49,512	...	...
<i>F. Miscellaneous other receipts—</i>							
1. Income and Miscellaneous taxes (mohatarfa in rural tracts, etc.) ...	...	8,10,927	8,10,927	4,730	8,10,927	...	...
2. Registration ...	...	3,10,031	3,10,031	3,30,687	3,10,031	...	...
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts. ...	...	18,363	18,363	13,617	18,363	...	...
4. Pensions and Allowances ...	...	15,612	15,612	23,435	15,612	...	...
5. Stationery and Printing ...	...	51,795	51,795	38,153	51,795	...	...
6. Miscellaneous ...	...	3,32,011	3,32,011	2,13,914	3,32,011	...	...
7. Jails ...	...	3,175	3,175	1,663	3,175	...	...
8. Police ...	...	9,823	9,823	6,353	9,823	...	...
9. Medical ...	...	31,011	31,011	35,377	31,011	...	...
10. Sanitation and Vaccination ...	...	3,173	3,173	4,759	3,173	...	...
11. Education ...	...	1,92,576	1,92,576	3,06,180	1,92,576	...	...
12. Army ...	...	94,113	94,113	67,489	94,113	...	...
13. Economic Conference and Co-operative Societies ...	...	288	288	446	288	...	...
Total ...	...	18,72,898	18,72,898	10,86,803	18,72,898	...	...
<i>G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—</i>							
1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Interest—							
i. Interest on Loans ...	...	69,044	69,044	96,310	69,044	...	...
ii. Interest on arrears of Revenue ...	...	50,572	50,572	69,486	50,572	...	...
iii. Interest on Investments ...	...	7,30,603	7,30,603	7,66,785	7,30,603	...	...
iv. Interest on capital for Sandal Oil Factories and advances ...	...	1,84,121	1,84,121	4,01,576	1,84,121	...	...
3. Civil works ...	...	1,26,244	1,26,244	1,26,456	1,26,245	...	...
4. Agriculture ...	...	1,09,190	1,09,190	1,94,395	1,09,190	...	...
5. Industries and Commerce ...	...	19,536	19,536	11,922	19,536	...	...
Total ...	...	13,09,311	13,09,311	16,66,930	13,09,311	...	...

Appendix XXII--contd.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1919-20	Collection during the current year 1920-21	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>G.I. Commercial services (Net)</i>							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	10,90,909	10,90,909	18,06,996	10,90,909	...	...
2. Krishnarajasagara Works ...	...	3,69,093	3,69,093	(a) 3,18,564	3,69,093	...	...
3. Electrical works (Revenue Account) ...	...	13,43,608	13,43,608	(a) 8,47,883	13,43,608	...	...
4. Sandal Oil Factory ...	...	4,45,595	4,45,595	—4,62,209	4,45,595	...	...
5. K. G. F. Water Works ...	...	—13,437	—13,437	4,313	—13,437	...	...
Total ...	...	32,35,708	32,55,708	25,15,547	32,35,708	...	...
Total Service Head Receipts	32,26,286	3,18,86,386	3,51,12,672	3,13,12,256	3,18,02,901	1,02,924	37,06,847
<i>H. Debt Heads—(Net)—</i>							
1. Investment account...	...	49,22,512	49,22,512	30,52,622	49,22,512	...	...
2. Debt ...	...	1,28,57,571	1,28,57,571	...	1,28,57,571	...	...
3. Unfunded Debt:—							
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	...	4,77,587	4,77,587	7,43,950	4,77,587	...	...
(b) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	...	...	(a) 5,99,916	...	...	...
(c) Endowment and other account ...	...	98,188	98,188	2,09,657	98,188	...	...
4. Reserve Funds ...	...	6,92,574	6,92,574	(a) 6,75,784	6,92,574	...	...
5. Local and other funds ...	...	...	...	11,14,025	...	...	...
6. Deposits ...	...	...	...	(a) 3,65,942	...	...	...
7. Advances ...	...	...	...	8,04,949	...	...	...
8. Suspense accounts ...	...	2,63,688	2,63,688	1,51,905	2,63,688	...	...
9. Departmental balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Loans ...	...	37,491	37,491	...	37,491	...	...
11. Remittances ...	...	...	...	13,55,073	...	...	...
12. Miscellaneous ...	23,351	23,351	...	32,787	23,351	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	1,93,72,912	1,93,72,912	91,06,610	1,93,72,912	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	...	5,12,59,298	5,44,85,584	4,04,18,866	5,06,75,813	...	...
Grand Total including opening balance ...	...	...	...	5,10,18,866	6,14,19,678	...	...

N.B.—(a) Corrected according to later actuals.

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1919-20	Current year 1920-21	Previous year 1919-20	Current year 1920-21	
A. Tribute—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
C.1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue ...	22,84,000	22,96,000	24,63,747	28,94,555	
2. Forests ...	11,45,000	13,98,000	12,38,634	13,33,032	
3. Excise ...	4,06,000	4,39,000	4,16,181	4,91,893	
3 (a) Income tax ...	.....	.....	.....	44,356	
4. Stamps ...	1,13,000	91,000	86,590	1,06,513	
5. Registration ...	1,22,000	1,28,000	1,21,434	1,59,129	
Total ...	40,70,000	43,52,000	43,25,586	50,29,478	
C.2. Administration—					
1. Civil List ...	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	
2. General Administration ...	13,17,000	17,61,000	16,83,145	15,23,774	
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts....	1,60,000	2,31,000	1,67,674	2,68,081	
4. Stationery and Printing Departments	4,77,000	5,14,000	3,77,453	5,17,860	
5. Miscellaneous ...	1,40,000	23,22,000	14,53,198	2,04,164	
6. Courts of Law...	10,67,000	10,83,000	9,35,517	10,32,815	
7. Jails ...	1,29,000	1,64,000	1,71,184	1,67,745	
8. Police ...	13,12,000	13,26,000	13,10,451	17,19,714	
9. Army ...	17,83,000	20,46,000	24,09,420	25,98,325	
Total ...	83,85,000	1,14,47,000	1,05,08,042	1,00,36,876	
D. Public Instruction ...	41,74,000	44,00,000	36,83,339	43,02,419	
E. Medical charges ...	7,49,000	9,27,000	8,00,558	10,95,139	
F. Religious charges ...	3,76,000	3,60,000	3,62,254	3,57,467	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Railways and Tramways ...	25,00,000	25,00,000	24,39,501	31,27,008	
2. Krishnarajasagara Works ...	25,00,000	16,19,000	16,67,927	15,26,513	
3. Electrical Works ...	8,44,000	20,00,000	10,12,769	12,23,934	
4. Industrial Works ...	27,01,000	31,00,000	25,97,616	59,22,287	
5. Kolar Gold Fields Water-works, etc. ...	1,55,000	1,78,000	5,263	92,243	
6. Industrial Investment ...	3,00,000	3,00,000	8,00,000	—8,00,000	
Total ...	90,00,000	96,97,000	85,23,076	1,10,91,965	
H. Public Works—					
i. Irrigation Works ...	14,54,000	9,85,000	(a) 6,30,741	7,30,872	
ii. Civil Works ...	25,57,000	27,50,000	29,87,904	29,95,782	
Total ...	40,11,000	37,35,000	36,18,645	37,26,654	
I. Stamp Department—					
J. Pensions ...	12,50,000	12,60,000	12,31,625	14,68,671	

Appendix XXII—concl'd.

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1919-20	Current year 1920-21	Previous year 1919-20	Current year 1920-21	
L. Miscellaneous—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Capitalisation Fund	8,14,000	4,83,000	6,02,654	.....	
2. Supervision of Mines	1,97,000	2,08,000	2,10,178	2,02,697	
3. Sinking Fund	3,33,000	3,33,000	3,33,333	3,80,584	
4. Interest on debt and other obligations	9,49,000	11,50,000	11,21,147	17,36,325	
5. Reserve for interest on capital expenditure.	9,00,000	9,00,000	(a).....	.....	
6. Sanitation and vaccination	1,17,000	1,25,000	1,27,723	1,26,110	
7. Economic Conference	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,79,499	1,44,899	
8. Agriculture	6,62,000	7,50,000	(a)6,45,682	7,90,497	
9. Industries and Commerce	3,18,000	3,00,000	2,36,087	2,16,161	
10. Industrial Development Fund Reserve	.....	1,50,000	1,50,000	.....	
11. Co-operative Societies	1,02,000	1,16,000	1,03,778	1,38,579	
12. Grants for Public Improvements ...	10,60,000	7,75,000	6,40,138	5,50,843	
13. Famine Relief	14,50,000	.....	.....	.....	
14. Famine Insurance	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	.....	
15. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	63,000	21,000	33,498	39,242	
16. „ Electrical „ ... ..	.....	10,000	58,966	19,845	
17. Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.	9,69,000	27,83,000	(a)18,52,055	.....	
18. Extraordinary expenditure ... ..	.....	.....	4,11,232	4,34,232	
19. Add—Unspent allotment	3,14,000	.....	(a)8,84,611	.....	
20. Deduct expenditure met from balances at credit of Departments and Reserve Funds	40,33,000	62,99,000	(a)44,11,705	16,25,704	
Total ...	49,15,000	25,05,000	36,78,876	31,54,310	
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	4,09,30,000	3,64,76,000	4,02,32,001	4,42,52,999	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Investment account ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Debt ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Unfunded Debt:—					
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(b) Savings Bank deposits ... ..	.....	.....	.....	14,72,952	
(c) Endowments for charitable and other purposes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4. Reserve Funds ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5. Local and other Funds ... ..	.....	.....	.....	9,89,584	
6. Deposits ... ..	.....	.....	.....	13,76,204	
7. Advances ... ..	.....	.....	.....	10,01,511	
8. Suspense account ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9. Departmental balance ... ..	.....	.....	10,442	35,291	
10. Loans ... ..	.....	.....	32,559	.....	
11. Remittances ... ..	.....	.....	.....	2,11,802	
12. Miscellaneous ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total Debt Heads ...	.....	.....	43,001	50,87,344	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	4,09,30,000	3,64,76,000	4,02,75,002	4,93,40,343	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	1,07,43,864	1,20,79,335	
Grand Total including closing balance ...	.....	.....	5,10,18,866	6,14,19,678	

N.B.—(a) Corrected according to later actuals.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1920.

Number of Medical Institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients							Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment	Out-patients		In-patients	Total		
*170 Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	1,813,843	20,297	12,635	3,501	2,624	1,188	...	349	Rs. 8,93,512	10,847.11	779.56	11,626.67		

* Excludes 8 State Non-Public, 2 Private non-aided and 9 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1920.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks		
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Increase	Decrease	Births			Deaths	
												Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year
Mysore State ...	5,705,359	82,550	96,714	14,164	.....	93,793	85,550	.....	8,243	14.5	16.9	16.4	14.9			

Statement showing particulars as to the Educational Institutions maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1920-21.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on 30th June		Average daily attendance		Expenditure from					
Past year 1919-20	Present year 1920-21		Past year 1919-20	Present year 1920-21	Past year 1919-20	Present year 1920-21	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												
<i>Colleges.</i>												
3	3	Colleges, English, for men	812	1,028	722	880	7,53,445	...	...	...	...	7,53,445
1	1	Do for women	20	17	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	Colleges, Oriental, for men	17	17	32	16	54,372	7,536	...	...	534	62,442
1	1	Colleges, Teaching	4	6	7	8	22,246	...	...	...	48	22,294
6	6	Total	853	1,068	767	919	8,40,063	7,596	...	...	576	8,48,175
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>												
17	17	High Schools, English, for boys	6,193	7,211	5,249	6,765	2,12,341	...	...	1,21,551	33,422	3,66,314
10	6	Do Vernacular, for boys	242	232	262	199	26,448	7,852	...	...	21	34,321
286	303	Middle Schools, English, for boys	42,601	50,196	38,281	34,633	4,58,035	93,288	4,087	9,102	29,159	5,33,711
84	76	Do Vernacular, for boys	10,155	9,013	6,609	6,269	1,74,242	196	3,716	3,017	2,668	1,83,679
3	3	High Schools, English, for girls	96	104	69	78	43,466	...	...	1,286	6,717	51,469
3	1	Do Vernacular, for girls	35	17	21	16	4,000	...	...	...	4,000	...
15	13	Middle Schools, English, for girls	2,176	1,928	1,394	1,282	42,211	...	...	5,099	21,899	69,209
103	103	Do Vernacular, for girls	11,902	11,716	7,481	7,346	1,62,298	...	169	408	35,387	1,88,167
526	522	Total	73,349	80,417	51,966	55,689	11,23,041	1,01,376	7,972	1,40,488	1,18,083	14,90,860
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
8,806	8,206	Primary Schools, for boys	220,201	199,801	153,654	145,991	4,36,566	7,63,395	1,332	1,115	9,171	12,11,079
616	594	Do for girls	22,199	22,173	14,095	22,770	1,14,036	1,13,361	45	129	11,839	2,39,404
9,422	8,800	Total	242,400	221,974	167,749	168,761	5,50,596	8,76,756	1,377	1,244	21,010	14,50,983
<i>School Education (Special).</i>												
7	7	Training Schools for Masters	419	452	378	850	65,305	59,067	...	...	41	1,24,413
3	3	Do do Mistresses	63	43	56	39	18,344	1,109	...	...	3,900	22,511
...	...	Kindergarten Schools including Manual Instruction	...	...	...	...	6,866	...	...	...	6,866	...
23	30	Industrial Schools for males	1,244	1,364	926	770	60,850	...	...	180	61,822	1,22,862
4	3	Do do for females	186	137	130	111	11,103	...	6	...	4,027	15,733
4	4	Commercial Schools	422	332	271	233	24,607	...	...	6,016	150	30,773
2	2	Medical and Forest Schools	112	99	108	96	46,073	...	...	400	...	46,473
56	57	Sanskrit Schools	1,910	1,851	1,331	1,322	6,062	...	490	...	918	7,460
2	2	Schools for the Deaf, Mutes and the Blind	49	54	30	32	1,320	...	...	20	165	2,575
1	1	Engineering Schools (Civil)	48	28	45	24	11,309	...	...	739	...	12,048
1	1	Do do (Mechanical)	143	137	199	106	17,095	...	...	2,091	...	19,186
...	...	Telegraph Training class	42	37	...	33	12,064	...	...	...	643	12,707
2	2	Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
296	272	Practical Instruction classes	7,302	7,116	5,317	4,784	23,762	...	...	...	...	23,762
391	374	Total	12,520	11,339	8,851	7,900	3,04,770	61,246	485	9,396	71,736	4,47,633
Total Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure												
10,811	9,688		929,122	813,753	228,733	233,264	28,18,470	10,46,814	9,834	1,51,128	2,11,400	42,37,651
B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
...	...	Advanced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
869	782	Elementary	11,679	10,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
868	782	Total	11,679	10,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Strength and Indirect Expenditure												
11,213	10,464		...	...	...	...	11,57,775	50,640	300	62,924	64,040	13,35,679
Grand total of all institutions and total expenditure on public instruction.												
			840,801	824,555	228,733	233,264	39,76,245	10,97,454	10,134	2,14,052	2,75,445	55,78,830

* No expenditure incurred during 1920-21.

W D 348—GPB—780—13-12-21